

FLANDERS *delineated*:
OR, A
VIEW
OF THE
AUSTRIAN and FRENCH
NETHERLANDS.

CONTAINING

A brief Description of all the strong Towns, Forts, Castles, &c. in those Provinces, with an Account of the remarkable Sieges they have sustain'd, and the Battles that have been fought in their Neighbourhood.

To which is prefix'd, by way of Introduction;

A SUMMARY of the HISTORY of the *Low Countries* in general.

By an Officer of the Allied Army now in Flanders.

And at the End is added, by another Hand,

A concise ACCOUNT of *Bavaria, Bohemia, Moravia, and Austria*; as also of *Piedmont*, and other Parts of *Italy*; Introduc'd by a short HISTORY of the *Pragmatic Sanction*, which has given Rise to the War in *Germany*.

The Whole being a compleat SURVEY of the Seat of the present WAR in EUROPE, and of great Use to all who are willing to have a clear Idea of the Operations of the several Armies.

Illustrated with MAPS of the several Countries treated of, a PLAN of a FORTIFIED TOWN, and a View of the Instruments used in FORTIFICATION and GUNNERY.

Together with a MILITARY DICTIONARY.

Dedicated to Field Marshal WADE.

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. ROBINSON at the *Golden-Lion* in *Ludgate-street*,
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T O T H E
RIGHT HONOURABLE
Field-Marshal *WADE*,

COMMANDER in Chief of
His *Britannick* MAJESTY's Forces
now in *Flanders*,

The following

T R E A T I S E S,

Intended to promote the
Knowledge of *Military Affairs*,

Are most humbly Dedicated

B Y

Their respective AUTHORS.

TO THE

RIGHT HONORABLE

FRANCIS BARRINGTON

Esq. of the Inner Temple
at the Office of the
Solicitor General

Sheweth, That the
undersigned, being
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in the Parish of St. Martin
in the City of London,
do hereby certify, that

the said Francis Barrington

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P R E F A C E.

AT such a Time as this, when the greatest Part of Europe is in Arms, the following short Pieces, without any other Recommendation than what their Titles carry along with them, can scarce fail of being acceptable to the Publick. Most People are exceedingly fond of News, that is, of knowing the remarkable Occurrences that happen in the World; and perhaps this Curiosity, or inquisitive Disposition, never prevailed more generally than it does at present. A News-Paper is now in every body's Hands, (and I am far from discouraging those who employ an Hour or two in so useful an Amusement) the Motions and Operations of Armies are the common Topics of Conversation, and hardly any thing is enquired after, except what passes in Flanders, Germany, or Italy. But I believe, without any Affront to the more learned Part of Mankind, I may venture to say, that many Thousands of Persons who read News-Papers lose half the Pleasure and Benefit of what they read, for want of a little Geographical Knowledge of the several Countries which are the Theatre of the present War. For the Sake of such Readers chiefly, this Delineation of Flanders, and concise Account of several Parts of Germany and Italy, are publish'd; whereby they will learn
the

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the Names of the most considerable Rivers, the Distances of the principal Towns from each other, their Strength, Situation, and many other useful Particulars. The Situation and Distances of the Towns will be still more easily understood, by inspecting the Maps with which this Work is adorn'd.

As to the Military Dictionary, its Usefulness is evident at first View, without bringing any Arguments in its favour. Scarce one Reader in twenty understands the various Terms of Art made use of in speaking of Fortifications, Battles, Sieges, Encampments, Marches, and every thing relating to an Army; and yet in reading a Newspaper (and the same may be said with respect to History) some of them occur almost in every Page or Paragraph. In Accounts of Sieges, for instance, how often do we meet with, The Besiegers made a Lodgment on the Covert-Way, The Besieged fortified the Town with Chevaux de Frise, We drove the Enemy from our Gallery, and such-like Expressions; which, if not understood, make the whole Relation insipid, and give us no just Idea of the Advantage gain'd on one Side, or the Loss sustained on the other. A Dictionary, therefore, which explains these obscure Terms, must needs make the reading of the Publick Papers, or Historical Writings, both more delightful and more instructive. In short, the Price of this Volume is so small that almost every one may purchase it, and the Size so convenient for the Pocket that the News-Reader may make it his Vade-mecum, and consult it whenever he finds Occasion. It will likewise be of Service to young Officers, and all Persons who have any thing to do with military Affairs,

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Affairs, to introduce them to the reading of larger Treatises on the same Subject.

I imagine I cannot conclude this Preface more to the Reader's Satisfaction, than by giving him a short Account of several warlike People, who have greatly distinguish'd themselves in the present War, and whose Names occur frequently in the Publick Papers.

Hussars, though some under this Name are now in the Service of France and other Powers, are properly Hungarian Horsemen, who wear a furr'd Bonnet adorn'd with a Cock's Feather, a Doublet, with a Pair of Breeches to which their Stockings are fasten'd, and Boots. Their Arms are a Sabre, Carbine and Pistols. They are excellent Soldiers, but fitter to pursue and harass an Enemy, or go on any hasty Expedition, than for a pitch'd Battle. Their Horses are very fleet and well managed.

Pandours and Croats, or People of Croatia, are Foot Soldiers, who wear a Bonnet which hangs down their Backs like a Sack, a large upper Garment fix'd tight to their Bodies by a Girdle, with great Sleeves and Linen Breeches reaching down to their Ancles. Instead of Shoes they have a Piece of Leather, or perhaps a Felt, tied about their Feet with a Cord. They carry a Fusil and four Pistols, and are excellent Marksmen. Besides a Sabre and a great Knife, they have another Instrument of Steel made like a Rake, which they carry in their Bonnets, and which serves them for several Uses. They wear Chains about their Necks, which they make use of to secure their Prisoners.—Some of these People are also Horsemen.

Slavo-

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Slavonians, or Warasdins, are Foot, whose Habit is a Cassock of white coarse Cloth, hanging down to their Knees, and bound round their Bodies with a Thong of Leather. Their Breeches are very large, made of Linen, and reach to their Ancles. They have Pieces of Felt tied to their Feet, instead of Shoes, and a Bonnet of black Felt on their Heads. Their Arms are a Fusil and Pistols, the But-End of the former being so shaped, that it serves them for a Spade when they have occasion to throw up Earth. They also carry a great Knife, and a Sort of Mace, with which they can knock down a Horse or break open a Gate, by reason of their extraordinary Strength.

To these I may add the Ulans, though not so noted as the former. They are Horsemen, whose Officers are dress'd in Cloth, and the private Men in Sheep-skins. Sometimes they wear a wollen Mantle, an Inch thick, so that the Rain cannot enter it; which they tie about their Necks with a Leather-Thong, or Piece of Silk, and so turn it which Way the Wind sits or the Rain falls. They have large Breeches and Buskins, the Heels whereof are shod with small Nails. They wear a Bonnet, and formerly had white Cock's Wings at their Backs, to frighten their Enemies Horses. Their Arms are a Bow and Arrows, and Sabre, which they manage with great Dexterity. Many of them are now arm'd with a Carbine and Pistols.

FLANDERS

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DELINEATED:

OR, A

V I E W

OF THE

A U S T R I A N and F R E N C H
N E T H E R L A N D S.

I N T R O D U C T I O N,

*Containing the History of the Ne-
therlands in general.*

THE Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, or *Low Countries*, were anciently comprehended, partly under *Gaul*, and partly under *Germany*, as they were situated South-West or North-East of the *Rhine*. Those on the South-West were reduced, together with the rest of *Gaul*, under the Obedience of the *Roman Empire* by *Julius Cæsar*; after which the *Hollanders* and *Zealanders*

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ders also submitted to the *Romans*, but were esteem'd rather Allies than Subjects. When the *Franks* of *Germany* establish'd a new Kingdom in *Gaul*, these Provinces were at first united to it; but when *Germany* was afterwards separated from *France*, most of them fell to *Germany*. They suffer'd extremely when the Northern Nations broke in upon the *Roman* Empire, insomuch that the Inhabitants grew thin, and neglected the Cultivation and Draining of their Lands, which therefore in a Course of Years were most of them over-run with Woods, or turn'd into Marshes. *Flanders*, under which Name were comprehended most of the Provinces that belong'd to *Gaul*, was for a long Time before the Reign of *Charlemagne* almost one continued Forest: And *Holland*, then call'd *Batavia*, an Island form'd by the Branches of the *Rhine*, was only a great Marsh or Fen, esteem'd a Part of *Germany*, having been planted by the *Catti*, an ancient People of that Country.

THE *Franks*, having entirely conquer'd *Gaul*, divided most of the Lands among their Generals and Officers, one of whom had great Part of the *Low Countries* assign'd him, with the Title of *Forester of Flanders*. This Officer having clear'd the Country of Robbers, and in some measure civilized the Inhabitants, *Charlemagne*, or rather *Charles* the Bald, made *Flanders* a County, changing the Title of *Forester* into that of *Count* or *Earl*, without interrupting the Succession. What the Extent of this Country was, or how far the Jurisdiction or the Forester reached, is not easy to determine; but
it

it is generally supposed to have border'd upon or included Part of the great Forest of *Ardenne*s, which in the Time of *Charlemagne* extended beyond the City of *Aix la Chapelle* in *Germany*.

THE ancient Foresters, in imitation of their Northern Ancestors, subdivided the Country, and parcell'd it out among their Creatures and Dependents, who held their respective Districts by certain military Tenures. It is also to be observed, that wherever the Northern People came, the Constitution they establish'd consisted of three Estates or Orders, *viz.* the Nobility, Clergy, and Citizens, under the limited Sovereignty of one Person, styled *King, Duke, Count*, or the like; and this Kind of Government had for many Ages prevail'd in the *Low Countries*, before the *Spaniards* endeavour'd to subvert it, in the Manner we shall relate hereafter. In short, the *Netherlanders* were always jealous of their Liberty, and of the valuable Privileges granted to them by their Princes, such as the Choice of their Magistrates, an Exclusion of all Foreigners from Places of Trust and Profit, and an Exemption from all Taxes and Impositions without the Consent of the States.

THE Provinces which enjoy'd these Immunities, and were long govern'd separately by distinct Princes under various Titles, are commonly reckon'd seventeen in Number, namely, *Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Guelderland*, which had each of them a Duke for their Sovereign; *Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, and Zutphen*, which were Earldoms; *Friesland, Mechlin, Utrecht, Overysse*, and *Groningen*, which had the Title of

Lordships; and *Antwerp*, call'd a Marquisate of the Holy *Roman* Empire. In process of Time these several Principalities, either by Inheritance, Marriages, or Contracts, fell most of them to the Share of the House of *Burgundy*, and afterwards came to the House of *Austria*; for *Charles* the Warlike, or Hardy, Duke of *Burgundy*, being kill'd in a Battle against the *Switzers* in the Year 1475, left Issue only one Daughter, *Mary*, who married *Maximilian*, Son of the Emperor *Frederick* III, whom he succeeded in 1482. *Philip*, the Son of the Emperor *Maximilian* and *Mary*, married *Joan* the Daughter and Heiress of *Ferdinand* and *Isabel* King and Queen of *Spain*, the first Monarchs of that whole Kingdom. *Charles* their Son succeeded to the Duchy of *Burgundy*, of which the *Low Countries* were a Part, in the Right of his Father; to the Kingdom of *Spain* in the Right of his Mother; and was elected Emperor in 1519, by the Name of *Charles* V, after which he constituted the above-mention'd Countries one of the Circles of the Empire, by the Name of the Circle of *Burgundy*.

DURING the Reign of this Prince great Numbers of *Spanish* and *Italian* Troops, as well as *Germans*, were introduced into *Flanders*, which was a Thing scarce ever practis'd in preceding Times: But *Charles* being a Native of *Ghent*, well versed in the Customs and Language of the Country, and conferring on the *Flemings* many Posts of Honour and Profit throughout his large Dominions, was exceedingly beloved by the People, who thought themselves happy under his Government, and neither murmur'd at the
Number

INTRODUCTION.

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Number of foreign Troops kept up in the *Netherlands*, nor at the Taxes levied to maintain them. And when he resign'd these Provinces to his Son *Philip* the Second, they were in a peaceable and settled Condition; but *Philip* being a *Spaniard* by Birth, and partaking of the Severity and Haughtiness of his Nation, thought of nothing but governing them by Laws and Maxims entirely *Spanish*, employ'd none but *Spaniards* in his Councils, left the *Low Countries* and resided constantly in *Spain*, continued the *Spanish* and *Italian* Forces on foot, and insisted on Supplies to maintain them, even after the Peace with *France* was concluded. Thus he soon lost the Love of his *Flemish* Subjects, and thinking it beneath him to attend to the Grievances and Discontents of so inconsiderable a People, or to be limited by their ancient Forms of Government, created in them such a Dislike of his Person and Administration as render'd them ripe for a Revolt.

WHEN King *Philip* resolved to retire into *Spain*, and to commit the Care of the *Netherlands* to a Governor, the Prince of *Orange* proposed the making *Christina* Duchess of *Lorrain* Regent, hoping to marry her Daughter, and thereby get the Direction of all Affairs of State into his own Hands: But he was disappointed in his View by *Philip's* conferring the Regency on his natural Sister the Duchess of *Parma*, and refusing his Consent to the intended Match; and this was one Reason why the Prince of *Orange* became a Malecontent, and waited for an Opportunity of being revenged. The Counts of *Egmont* and *Hoorn*, and many others of the

Nobility, were also extremely dissatisfied on account of the *Spaniards* being prefer'd to the most beneficial Employments, and influencing all their Councils. Nor were the Clergy a little offended with the King for attempting to diminish the Revenues of several Abbies, in order to endow the fourteen new Bishopricks which he had erected in the *Low Countries*. But what contributed more than any thing to the memorable Revolution in the *Netherlands*, was the great Change of Religion which happen'd about this Time; many of the *Flemings* having forsaken the *Romish* Communion, and embraced the Doctrines of *Luther*, *Calvin*, or the Errors of the *Anabaptists*. To put a Stop to these Heresies, as they were call'd, *Charles* the Fifth had publish'd severe Proclamations, which only serv'd to exasperate and inflame the Minds of the People; notwithstanding which, his Son *Philip* determin'd to pursue the same and even more violent Measures. Accordingly he reviv'd his Father's Proclamations, and was going to establish a Court of Judicature, after the Model of the *Spanish* Inquisition, the very Name of which was terrible to the *Flemings*, who were sensible that in this Court their Lives, Estates, and Reputation would be put into the Hands of inhuman and unmerciful Judges, who might punish any Man on Suspicion only, without producing an Accuser, or acquainting him with the Charge against him.

Thus were the Seeds of civil Discord sown in the *Netherlands* when King *Philip* went into *Spain*, having left the Government in the Hands of the Regent and Council of State, whereof

whereof the Prince of *Orange*, the Earl of *Egmont*, and other Noblemen were Members: But Cardinal *Granville*, a *Burgundian*, who was also a Member of the Council and a subtil Statesman, was the Person whom the King chiefly relied upon, having given secret Orders to the Regent to govern solely by his Advice. The rest of the Lords of the Council perceiving this, opposed the Cardinal in whatever he moved; especially when he press'd the putting in Execution the King's Orders concerning the Establishment of the new Bishopricks, and the Extirpation of the Protestant Religion, they constantly advised a Toleration, and that the People might be treated in a milder Manner. This raised a general Hatred against the Cardinal, insomuch that the Prince of *Orange* and the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* wrote to the King, that unless he was remov'd, it would be impossible to preserve the Peace of the *Netherlands*. His Majesty so far listen'd to their Remonstrances as to remove the Cardinal, but the Regent being afterwards entirely guided by the President *Vigilius* and the Earl of *Barlemont*, who in every respect pursued the Cardinal's Rules, the old Discontents were renew'd, and it was commonly said, that *though the Body of the Cardinal was removed, his Spirit remain'd in the Council*.

THE People now began more and more to oppose the Proclamations against the New Religion, and would not suffer them to be put in Execution; whereupon the Earl of *Egmont* was sent into *Spain* to represent the State of Affairs to his Majesty, who receiv'd him courteously,

but would not remit any thing of the Severities he had directed to be used with respect to Religion. At the same time a Report was spread throughout the *Low Countries*, that King *Philip* had agreed with *Charles IX.* of *France* to extirpate all Hereticks (meaning the Protestants) out of their Dominions; which put the *Flemings* into the utmost Consternation, and occasion'd their coming to a Resolution to oppose the *Spanish* Court with all their Might.

To this End several of the Nobility enter'd into an Association, which they call'd *The Compromise*, whereby they engaged themselves to stand by each other in the Defence of their Religion, and particularly to oppose the Inquisition; but solemnly protested, that they had no other End in View but the Glory of God, the Grandeur of the King, and the Peace of their native Country. This Association was subscribed by four hundred Persons of Quality, among whom the chief were the Lords *Henry de Brederode*, *Lewis* Earl of *Nassau* the Prince of *Orange's* Brother, and the Earls of *Culenburg* and *Berg*; who all met at *Brussels*, and deliver'd a Petition to the Regent, desiring that the Proclamations concerning Religion might be annull'd. She answer'd them civilly, but in general Terms, promising nothing more than that she would know the King's Pleasure in the Matter. It is said that the Earl of *Barlemont*, who stood near the Regent when the Petition was presented to her, told her that the Petitioners were only a Parcel of *Geusen* (i. e. *Beggars*) from whom she had nothing to fear; which render'd the Name of *Geusen* very famous afterwards,

afterwards, the Malecontents taking for their Arms a Beggar's Pouch.

ABOUT this Time several Pamphlets were publish'd, which still more exasperated the People; and the King remaining inexorable in the Point of Religion, Matters were soon brought to an open Insurrection. The Rabble assembled in a tumultuous Manner, plunder'd the Churches, pull'd down the Images they found there, and broke them in pieces: And though the Prince of *Orange* and the Earl of *Egmont* used their utmost Endeavours to appease the Tumult, yet the King could never be persuaded but they were at the Bottom of it; which put them upon consulting for their own Safety, but without coming to any Resolution. In the mean while the Regent found Means to reduce most of the Malecontents to Submission, and by the Punishment of a few the Country was restored to its Tranquillity; but upon a Rumour that a great Army was marching against them from *Spain*, many of the Inhabitants, especially Artificers, retired into the neighbouring Countries, and the Prince of *Orange* withdrew into *Germany*.

AFFAIRS being thus situated, the Regent advised King *Philip* to come into the *Netherlands*, without many Forces, and to endeavour by his Presence and Clemency to appease the enraged Minds of the People, and reconcile them to his Person and Government. But his Majesty, being influenced by the Counsel of the Duke of *Alva*, determined to take this Opportunity of reducing the *Netherlands* entirely under his Power, and accordingly sent the Duke thither with a Body of veteran Troops from *Italy*,
who

who no sooner arrived but he took the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* into Custody, whom he charged with being the Authors of the late Insurrection, and declared all that had been concern'd in the Association, the Petition, and the demolishing of Images, guilty of High Treason. A Court of twelve Judges was likewise erected for the Trial of these Matters, which, from the Severity of its Proceedings, obtain'd the Name of *The Bloody Council*. The Prince of *Orange*, and some other Lords who had fled, were summon'd before this Tribunal, and on their not appearing were declared Traytors, and their Estates confiscated. People of less Note were treated with the same Rigour, which so terrified the Inhabitants, that they fled in Crowds to foreign Countries; while the Duke of *Alva* erected Citadels in several great Cities, particularly in *Antwerp*, the better to awe the People, and prevent any future Insurrection.

In the mean time the Prince of *Orange* had assembled considerable Forces in *Germany*, with Part of which he detach'd his Brother *Lewis* to fall into *Friesland*, where he defeated the Earl of *Aremberg* the Governor of the Province; but *d'Alva* having caused the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* to be beheaded, march'd against him in Person, routed his Troops, and some time after fell upon the Prince of *Orange*, who had invaded *Brabant*, and entirely dispersed his Forces. Puff'd up with these Successes the Duke caused a magnificent Statue of himself to be erected at *Antwerp*, which represented him trampling upon the States of the *Netherlands*; and having form'd a Design of subduing them with

with their own Money, he impos'd such Taxes upon them as provok'd them to the last Degree. Whilst he was busy in forcing the Inhabitants of *Brussels* to pay these Taxes, he received Advice that the exil'd *Flemings*, denominated the *Sea-Geusen*, who were turn'd Privateers, had, with twenty-four Ships under the Command of the Earl of *March*, taken the Town of *Brill* in *Holland*, and that many other Towns in that Province had revolted from the *Spaniards*. It was look'd upon, indeed, as one of the greatest Errors in the Duke of *Alva's* Conduct, that he had made no Provision for the Security of the Sea-Coasts.

THE revolted Towns having chosen the Prince of *Orange* for their Governor, and sworn Allegiance to him as the King's Stadtholder, (as if they had only revolted from the Duke of *Alva* and not from the King) were join'd by many Privateers from *France* and *England*; in-somuch that in the Space of four Months they increased to a Fleet of a hundred and fifty Sail, which had their Rendezvous at *Flushing*, and distress'd the *Spaniards* more than all the Forces of the Malecontents by Land.

ABOUT the same time the Earl of *Berg* took several Places in *Guelderland*, *Friesland*, and *Overyssel*; and *Lewis* of *Nassau*, with the Assistance of the *French*, surpriz'd *Mons*, which was soon afterwards retaken by the Duke of *Alva*, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of the Prince of *Orange* to relieve it. He likewise took and plunder'd *Mecklin* and *Zutphen*, quite destroy'd *Naerden*, and having taken *Haerlem* after a tedious Siege, he treated the Citizens with the greatest

greatest Barbarity. Indeed, the Cruelties exercised by the Duke of *Alva* in the *Netherlands* are almost incredible; but we may judge of them by the Boast which he himself made, that besides the Numbers he had destroy'd by the Sword during his six Years Administration, he had caused eighteen thousand of the Natives to be executed by the Hangman. The *Spanish* Court, however, finding that the Provinces were never like to be reduced by such rigorous Proceedings, thought fit to recall the Duke in the Year 1573, and to appoint *Lewis Requesenes*, a Man of a milder Temper, to succeed him in the Regency.

No sooner had *Requesenes* enter'd on the Government of the *Netherlands*, but he had the Misfortune of seeing the Fleet destroy'd which he had sent to the Relief of *Middelburg*, then besieged by the Prince of *Orange*. On the other hand, that Prince's Brothers *Lewis* and *Henry* of *Nassau*, bringing a Reinforcement of Troops from *Germany*, were defeated by the *Spaniards* near *Grave*, and both of them kill'd in the Field of Battle. The *Spaniards* afterwards laid Siege to *Leyden*, and reduced it to great Extremities; but the Inhabitants having laid the Country under Water, they were oblig'd to rise from before it, after sustaining a considerable Loss.

UPON the Death of *Requesenes*, which happen'd in 1576, the Council of State took the Administration into their Hands; when the *Spanish* Soldiers, who had mutinied for want of Pay, and committed great Outrages, were declared Enemies, and the *Flemings* permitted to take

take up Arms against them; notwithstanding which, they could not prevent their plundering *Maestricht* and *Antwerp*. These Distractions induced the Council of State to enter into a Treaty of Pacification with the Prince of *Orange* at *Ghent*, wherein it was agreed, that Peace should be restored, the Proclamations issued during the Regency of the Duke of *Alva* revoked, and the *Spanish* Troops sent out of the Country. This Treaty was ratified by the King, who soon destroy'd the salutary Effects that might have been expected from it, by constituting his natural Brother Don *John* of *Austria* Governor of the *Netherlands*, of whom the Prince of *Orange* was extremely jealous, and not without Reason, as soon appear'd by his surprizing the Castle of *Namur*. This Step incens'd the *Netherlanders* to a high Degree, who took up Arms against Don *John*, gave the Command of their Forces to the Prince of *Orange*, and constituted him Grand Bailiff of *Brabant*. Some of the Nobility, and particularly the Duke of *Aerschot*, offended at this Mark of Distinction being conferr'd on the Prince, form'd a Party against him, and invited *Matthias*, Archduke of *Austria*, to be their General; who was receiv'd by the Party of the Prince of *Orange*, as well as the rest of the Confederates, on Condition that the Prince should be his Lieutenant, and that the Archduke should not transact any thing of Moment without the Consent of the States.

IN the mean Time *Alexander Farnese*, Duke of *Parma*, being sent with an Army to the Assistance of Don *John*, defeated the Confederates, and reduced them to great Extremities. Being
thus

thus distress'd, they offer'd to put themselves under the Protection of *Henry the Third of France*; but he refusing to have any thing to do with them, they made the same Proposal to the Duke of *Alençon* his Brother, who thereupon immediately repair'd to the *Netherlands*, and took upon him the Government of the confederated States, but found such Divisions and Misunderstandings amongst them, that he could effect nothing of Moment. Soon after this, Don *John of Austria* died, leaving the Regency to the Duke of *Parma*, in which he was confirm'd by the King of *Spain*.

THE Duke began his Administration very successfully, bringing over several Provinces to the King's Party; whereupon the Prince of *Orange*, finding it impracticable to unite all the *Netherlands* in one Confederacy, applied himself chiefly to the Provinces of *Holland*, *Friesland*, *Zealand*, *Guelderland* and *Utrecht*, over which he had the greatest Influence; and having procured an Assembly of their Representatives at *Utrecht*, in the Year 1579, form'd an Alliance amongst them, which obtain'd the Name of the *Union of Utrecht*, and was the Foundation of the Commonwealth of the *United Netherlands*; in which Union the Provinces of *Overyssel* and *Groningen* were afterwards included.

To render this Confederacy the more lasting, the Prince of *Orange* endeavour'd by all Means possible to obstruct the concluding of a general Peace, which was treating of at *Cologne* by the Mediation of the Emperor, and prevail'd with the Provinces to renounce all Allegiance to his *Catholic Majesty*, at the same Time putting them
upon

upon making Choice of the Duke of *Alençon* for their Sovereign, with whom it is said he had made a secret Agreement to share the *Netherlands* between them.

THE Duke of *Alençon* was so fortunate as to raise the Siege of *Cambray*, which the *Spaniards* had invested, and caused himself the next Year to be proclaim'd Duke of *Brabant* and Earl of *Flanders*; but his Power being limited within very narrow Bounds by the States, he was advised to endeavour to render himself absolute; and accordingly he took a Resolution to surprize *Antwerp* and some other Towns of the Confederates; but notwithstanding several thousands of his *French* Troops had got privately into *Antwerp*, they were driven out by the *Burghers*; and the like Attempts at other Places most of them miscarried. Thus the *French* lost all their Credit in the *Netherlands*, and the Duke in the utmost Confusion return'd to *France*, where he died soon after.

IN the Year 1584 the United Provinces received a fatal Blow by the Death of the Prince of *Orange*, who was assassinated in his Palace at *Delft* by *Balthazar Gerbard*, a *Burgundian*; whereupon the States made his Son *Maurice* their *Stadtholder*; who being then but eighteen Years of Age, the Earl of *Hobenloe* was constituted his Lieutenant. But such was their Distress, that they again offer'd the Sovereignty of their Provinces to the King of *France*, who being involved in a Civil War could give them no Assistance; and the Duke of *Parma*, taking the Advantage of their Confusion, reduced *Antwerp* by Famine, and several other Places by Force, which

which so terrified the Confederates, that they implored the Protection of Queen *Elizabeth*.

THOUGH the Queen did not think fit to accept of the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*, which was offer'd her, she enter'd into a strict Alliance with the States, and sent over a Body of Troops to their Assistance, supplying them from Time to Time both with Men and Money. These Forces were at first commanded by Sir *John Norris*, and afterwards by the Earl of *Leicester*, who was received in the *Low Countries* with joyful Acclamations, constituted supreme Governor of the confederate Provinces, and Generalissimo of their Armies: But the States and the Earl soon grew dissatisfied with each other, and Complaints were daily sent against him to the Queen, till at length by her Majesty's Order he resign'd his Command, and return'd to *England*.

UPON *Leicester*'s laying down his Commission, the States created Prince *Maurice* their Generalissimo, who being a good Soldier, furnish'd from *England* with Money and Recruits, and entirely confided in by the *Dutch*, began to act against the *Spaniards* with much Advantage; whose Party sustain'd a very great Loss in the Year 1592 by the Death of that brave and fortunate General the Duke of *Parma*, for thereupon the *Spanish* Troops grew mutinous, and the Confederates advanced their Conquests almost without Opposition.

In the Year 1596, *Albert*, Archduke of *Austria*, was made Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and in 1598 King *Philip* gave his Daughter *Isabella Clara Eugenia* to him in Marriage,

riage, and with her, as a Dowry, *Burgundy* and the *Low Countries*; in hopes that by having a Prince of their own, *Holland* and the other confederated Provinces would be the easier induced to return to their Allegiance. But they were not to be wrought upon by this means to part with the Dominion they had acquired; and though the *Spaniards* were very desirous of Peace, they would not enter into any Treaty with *Spain*, or the Archduke, till he acknowledged them free and independent States, and condescended so far as to send his Ambassadors to the *Hague*, where they were receiv'd with Coldness and Arrogance. In short, the Confederates found themselves such Gainers by the War, that the Generality of the People were averse to Peace; and it is supposed that the wisest amongst them were at length induced to come into pacific Measures, chiefly from their Apprehensions of the growing Greatness of the *French King*, or a Jealousy that Prince *Maurice*, who had the chief Command of their Armies, and was become exceeding popular, should aspire to make himself Sovereign of the Country. Such Considerations as these prevail'd with them, even in the Midst of their Victories, to listen to Terms of Accommodation; and in the Year 1609 a Truce was concluded between *Spain* and the Confederate Provinces for twelve Years, by which the latter were to be treated as free States, and each Party to remain in Possession of what they had taken.

UPON the Expiration of this Truce, the War between *Spain* and the *United Provinces* was revived and carried on with various Success, till at length a Peace was concluded between them at

Munster in the Year 1648, whereby the King of *Spain* acknowledged them a free Commonwealth, to which neither he nor his Successors should for the future make any Claim or Pretence. By the same Treaty it was agreed, that the States should keep all the Places they then held in *Brabant* or *Flanders*, with all Right of Sovereignty, in the same Manner as they held the *United Provinces*; together with all their Possessions in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*.

HAVING thus shewn how Seven Provinces of the *Low Countries* shook off the *Spanish* Yoke, and became sovereign and independent States, I shall pass over the rest of their History, (which would spin out this *Introduction* to too great a Length) and hasten to the Description of the other Ten, which were not comprehended in the abovemention'd Union of *Utrecht*, and which are now subject to *France* and the House of *Austria*, except some small Part of *Brabant* and *Flanders* whereof the *Dutch* are Masters. It may give some Light, however, into the present State of the *French* and *Austrian* *Netherlands*, to insert here some Extracts from the Treaty of *Utrecht* concluded on the 11th of *April* 1713, and that between his Imperial Majesty and the *States General* on the 15th of *November* 1715, relating to the Barrier-Towns in those Countries.

By the Treaty sign'd at *Utrecht* by the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and the *States-General*, his Most Christian Majesty obliges himself to deliver up to the *States*, in favour of the House of *Austria*, all that he had possess'd himself of in the *Spanish Netherlands*, and which belong'd

to King *Charles II.* of *Spain* by virtue of the Treaty of *Ryswick*; namely, the Duchy, Town, and Fortrefs of *Luxemburg*, with the County of *Chiny*; the County, Town, and Castle of *Namur*, as also the Towns of *Charleroy* and *Nieuport*, with their Dependencies. The *French* King likewise yields to the *States*, in favour of the House of *Austria*, all his Right to the Town of *Menin*, and the Town and Citadel of *Tournay*, with their Dependencies and Appurtenances, except that of *St. Amand* and *Mortagne*. He also gives up, in favour of the same House, *Furnes*, Fort *Knocque*, the Towns of *Loo* and *Dixmude*, *Ypres* with its Chatellany, including *Roussilaer* and its other Dependencies, viz. *Poperinguen*, *Warneton*, *Commines* and *Warwick*. And it was agreed, that no Province, Town, Fort or Place of the said *Spanish Netherlands* should ever be yielded, or transferr'd, or fall to the Crown of *France*, or any Prince or Princess of that House, or come in any Manner whatever under their Power. The *States General*, on the other hand, obliged themselves to deliver up to his most Christian Majesty the Town of *Lisle* with its Chatellany, *Orchies*, the Country of *Labeu* and the Burgh of *La Gourgue*, the Towns and Places of *Aire*, *Bethune*, *St. Venant*, and Fort *François*, with their Bailiwicks and Appurtenances.

By the third Article of the above-mention'd Treaty between his Imperial Majesty and the *States General* it is stipulated, That they shall constantly maintain in the *Austrian Netherlands* a Body of twenty-five or thirty thousand Men, whereof his Imperial Majesty to have three

Fifths, and the *Dutch* two: And when there is any Appearance of War, the said Body is to be augmented to forty thousand Men, according to the said Proportion; and, in case of actual War, such a farther Force is to be introduced, as shall be thought necessary by both Parties. By the fourth Article of the said Treaty his Imperial Majesty agrees, that the States shall have separate Garrisons of their own Troops in the Towns and Castles of *Namur* and *Tournay*, and in the Towns of *Menin*, *Furnes*, *Warneton*, and Fort *Knocque*; but the States engage not to garrison the said Places with Troops belonging to any Prince or Nation at War with, or suspected to be in Engagements contrary to the Interests of his Imperial Majesty. In the Town of *Dendermond* it was agreed there should be a Garrison composed of an equal Number of *Germans* and *Dutch*, under an Imperial Governor, who is, however, as well as the inferior Officers, to take an Oath to the *States General*, not to do or suffer any thing that may be prejudicial to their Service, with respect to the Preservation of the said Town; and the Governor to be obliged by the same Oath to give free Passage to the Troops of the States as often as shall be desired. It was farther stipulated, that in the Places to be garrison'd by the States, they might put such Governors and Officers as they saw fit, who were to take an Oath to his Imperial Majesty to guard the said Places faithfully for the House of *Austria*, and not to intermeddle in civil Affairs. The 13th Article of the same Treaty expresses, That the States should be at liberty to augment the Fortifications of any of the said Towns at their own

own Expence, advising first with the Governor of the *Netherlands*. And because it was found necessary in the last War to leave a considerable Body of Troops in the Towns of the *States General* to prevent their being surprized, (whereby their Army was much weaken'd) a second Barrier is granted them within the former, upon their own Frontiers; for by the 17th Article of this Treaty his Imperial Majesty consents to let the States post their Troops on the *Demer*, between the *Scheld* and the *Maese*, and to give up to them such Forts and Territories of the *Austrian Flanders*, bordering on their Frontiers, as lie between *Dendermond* and the Sea, for the better covering of those Parts where they cannot make Inundations upon the Lands already belonging to the States, in case of a Rupture with *France*. And in consideration of the Expences the States would be at in maintaining the Troops in the said Barrier-Towns, and repairing their Fortifications, his Imperial Majesty agreed by the 19th Article, That they should receive out of the Revenues of the *Austrian Netherlands* the Sum of five hundred thousand Crowns *per Annum*. It was also agreed by another Article, That the Fortifications of the Citadel of *Liege* and the Castle of *Huy* should be demolish'd. Of this Treaty his *Britannick* Majesty became Guarantee, and Things continued much upon the same Footing in the *Netherlands* till the Commencement of the present War.

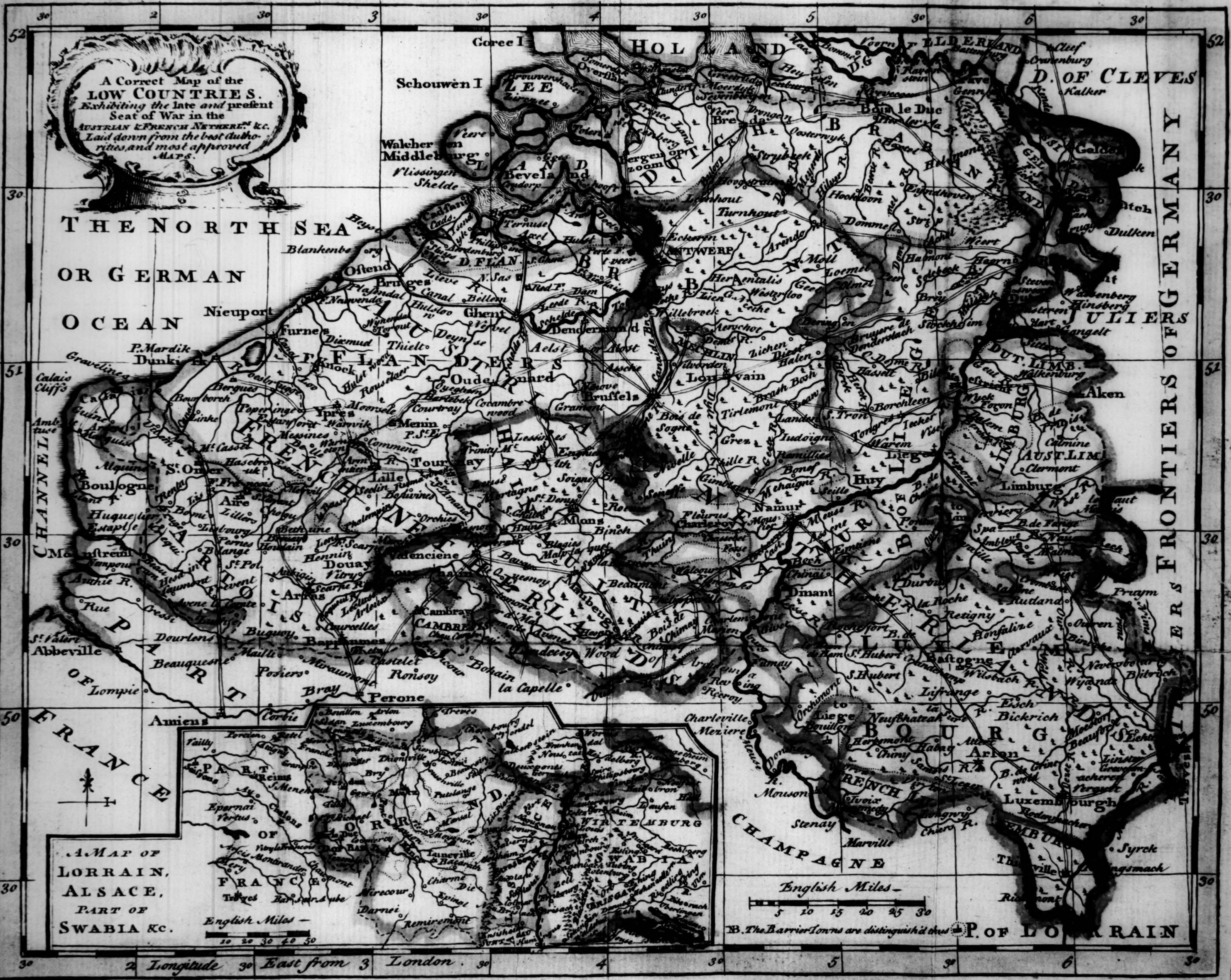
FLANDERS

DELINEATED, &c.

IN taking a View of the Provinces which make up the *Austrian* and *French Netherlands*, it seems natural to begin with that of *Flanders* properly so call'd, as lying nearest to *England*, and particularly engaging the Attention of the Publick at present, on account of the War which the *French* have kindled in that Country. The Province then or Earldom of *Flanders*, in its proper and limited Sense, (for the Name is sometimes used to signify all the Ten Provinces) is bounded towards the North by the Sea and that Branch of the *Scheld* call'd the *Hout*, which separates it from *Zealand*; by *Brabant* and Part of *Hainault* towards the East; by another Part of *Hainault* and *Artois* toward the South; and by the Sea and Part of *Artois* towards the West; extending in Length from East to West upwards of seventy Miles, and in Breadth from North to South about sixty. The Country is generally flat, and one of the most fertile in *Europe*; nor is the Air unhealthful, except near the Sea and the Mouth of the *Scheld*. But though *Flanders* abounds in good Arable and Pasture, and has likewise some Vineyards, the Climate is not warm enough to produce good Wine. Their Winters especially are much colder, and their
Frosts



THE NORTH SEA
OR GERMAN
OCEAN



A MAP OF
LORRAIN,
ALSACE,
PART OF
SWABIA &c.

English Miles -
10 20 30 40 50

English Miles -
5 10 15 20 25 30

B. The Barrier Towns are distinguished thus P. OF LORRAIN

Longitude 30 East from 3 London 30 4 30 5 30 6 30

and French NETHERLANDS. 23

Frosts usually of a longer Duration than ours; the North-East Winds coming to them over a long Tract of frozen Continent, which are render'd milder by the Sea before they reach our Island. The Country is extremely pleasant on account of the great Number of fine Canals, the regular Plantations of Trees, and the many beautiful Towns and Villages we meet with, which stand so thick, that we scarce lose Sight of one before we arrive at another.

FLANDERS may be divided into three Parts, being under so many different Masters, namely, the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Austrians*. The *French* are in Possession of the South-West Part, the *Dutch* have a small Slip on the North-East, and the *Austrians* possess the Middle. As to the Part in the Hands of the *Dutch*, it does not merit a particular Description, but it may not be amiss to mention its chief Towns, which are, *Sluys*, *Ardenburg*, *Middleburg*, *Sas van Ghent*, *Hulst*, *Axel*, *Ternbuys*, *Bier-Vliet*, and *Isendick*. The Place of the greatest Consequence amongst these is *Sluys*, being strongly fortified, and the most commodious of the five Ports of *Flanders*. It stands about ten Miles North-East of *Bruges*, and was once a very considerable Mart, though of little Trade at present. There is an old Canal between *Sluys* and *Bruges*, but since the *Dutch* have been Masters of *Sluys*, and consequently able, whenever they pleased, to obstruct the Communication of *Bruges* with the Sea, a navigable Canal has been cut between that City and *Ostend*, with which Seaport I shall begin the Description of the *Austrian Flanders*.

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OSTEND, the Capital of a little Territory call'd *Vryland* or *Freeland*, is situate in a Morass, almost surrounded by wide Trenches fill'd with the Sea-Water, and has the best Harbour in *Flanders*, that of *Sluys* excepted, being large enough to contain a hundred Sail of Ships; but a Bar of Sand at the Mouth of it makes the Entrance somewhat difficult, unless at High-Water. The Town is not large, but the Houses are generally well built, and the Market-Place is a handsome Square, from whence the Streets run regularly, which are clean and well paved. It is fortified after the modern Way, which, with its marshy Situation, renders it one of the strongest Towns in *Flanders*. It first became famous in the Year 1601, when it was bravely defended by the *English* and *Dutch* against all the Power of *Spain*, till the latter End of the Year 1604; during which remarkable Siege the *Spaniards* are said to have lost seventy thousand Men, and the Besieged at least thirty thousand; for the Sea being open to the Allies, they supplied the Town from Time to Time with fresh Forces and Provisions, till the Garrison were forced to surrender merely for want of Room to make more Retrenchments, the Enemy having gain'd Ground upon them Inch by Inch, and reduced the Town to one Heap of Rubbish. And yet at that Time of Day the Place was reckon'd so weak and considerable, that the Princess *Isabella* is reported to have said, when the *Spanish* Army first invested it, that she would not shift her Smock till it was taken. The Garrison however at the last obtain'd an honourable Capitulation, and, when

and French NETHERLANDS. 25

when they arriv'd at *Sluys*, Prince *Maurice* receiv'd them with as much Honour for their gallant Defence, as if they had come from a Victory.

IN 1658, Cardinal *Mazarin* form'd a treacherous Design to surprize *Ostend*, and wrote confidently to the Electors, who were assembled at *Francfort* to chuse an Emperor, that it was actually done; but the Miscarriage and Defeat of the *French* Troops in the Attempt very much expos'd his Reputation and Politicks. The *French*, however, got Possession of it after the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, but were obliged to surrender it to the Confederates in the Year 1706, after a short Siege, which was carried on by the *Dutch* Generals *Fagel* and *Auverquerque* by Land, whilst it was bombarded by the *English* Fleet under the Command of Sir *Stafford Fairborn*. It was yielded to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

ABOUT eight Miles South-West of *Ostend* lies *NIEUPOORT*, another of the five Ports of *Flanders*, at the Mouth of a little River, where there is a pretty secure Harbour for Vessels of small Burthen. The Town is well fortified, and what adds to its Strength is, that by their Sluices the Inhabitants can put all the Country round it under Water. There is only one Parish-Church in *Nieuport*, but a great many Convents; among which is one of *English* *Carthusians*, who, being driven from the *Charter-House* at *London* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* retired hither and built this Monastery. As to the Houses of this Town, they are not much to be admir'd, being most of them low and built of Wood;

Wood; nor is it a Place of any great Trade, the Inhabitants subsisting chiefly by Fishing.

IN the Year 1488 the *French* besieged *Nieuport* with 18,000 Men, and assaulted it three times, but were as often bravely repuls'd. The *Dutch*, under Prince *Maurice*, were about to invest it in the Year 1600; but Archduke *Albert* coming up with them, a bloody Battle ensued, and *Maurice* obtain'd a most glorious Victory, for which he was very much indebted to the Bravery of the *English* under the Conduct of Sir *Francis Vere*. The Archduke, who was wounded, and narrowly escaped being taken, had 6000 Men kill'd, 600 made Prisoners, and lost 30 Colours. Prince *Maurice*, however, notwithstanding this Success, return'd to *Holland* without attempting any thing farther.

THREE Miles to the Eastward of *Ostend*, where the Canal of *Nieuport* falls into that leading from *Ostend* to *Bruges*, we come to a strong Fort call'd *PLASSENDAL*. It defends an important Sluice, thro' which the Shipping passes backwards and forwards; for by means of Flood-gates, which are open'd when the Tide flows and shut again when it ebbs, a Body of Water is kept up in this Canal capable of carrying Ships of three hundred Tuns to *Bruges*, which is twelve Miles from *Ostend*. The Fort of *Plassendal* being seiz'd by the *French* in the Year 1708, while the Confederates were employ'd in the Siege of *Lisle*, they were put to very great Difficulties; but, upon the Surrender of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, it fell again the same Year into the Hands of the Allies.

BRUGES is the next Place that deserves our Notice, which was formerly one of the most flourishing Cities in *Europe* for Commerce, till it was first taken away by *Antwerp*, and then by *Amsterdam*. It is still, however, a Place of considerable Trade, having a Communication with the Sea by means of the above-mention'd Canal; and many Merchants of different Nations reside here, especially *Irish*. Its chief Manufactures are woollen Cloth and Stuffs, Linen, and Tapestry.

THIS City is said to have taken its Name from the great Number of Bridges over the Canals and Rivulets that run through it, being commonly reckon'd above two hundred. It is very populous, well built, and the Streets are generally spacious, six of the principal whereof center in the great Market-place; at the End of which stands a fine high Steeple, with curious Chimes in it; and joining to it is a large Court, on one Side of which is the Town-house, a noble Edifice, adorn'd with the Statues of the Dukes of *Brabant* and Earls of *Flanders* as big as the Life, all placed in Niches. On the other Side is a Palace, where the Gentlemen of the Country meet on their publick Affairs. These are what they call the Nobility of the *Franc*, who are Proprietors of the Districts round *Bru-ges*, and are not subject to the Magistrates of the City. The great Hall they assemble in is adorn'd with several good Pictures, particularly one of the Last Judgment, by a Disciple of *Rubens*.

THERE are seven or eight Parish-Churches in *Bruges*, besides the Cathedral, which is none of the

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the finest; but the Church of *Notre Dame* is a beautiful Structure, with a very lofty Steeple, which, with that of the Market-place, is a Guide to Mariners at Sea. In the Choir are two fine Tombs, one of *Charles* the Hardy, Duke of *Burgundy*, and the other of his Daughter *Mary*, both of Brass gilt, and curiously enamel'd. The Treasury of this Church is remarkable for its Riches and Curiosities, among which they shew the Vestments of *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, set with Diamonds and precious Stones, said to have been purchased in *England* by *Mary* of *Burgundy*.

AMONG several other fine Churches, that of the *Jesuits* is particularly beautiful, and would be no Disgrace even to *Rome* itself. The Pulpit in the *Dominican* Church is reckon'd an admirable Piece of Workmanship, the Wood that supports the Top of it being cut in Imitation of Ropes. There is also a remarkable Picture in this Church, of the Marriage of our Saviour with *St. Catharine* of *Sienna*; in which the Virgin *Mary* is represented joining their Hands, *St. Dominick* marries them, and King *David* plays upon his Harp.

As to the Monasteries in this City, they are very numerous. The *Carthusians* have a large one, their Cells and little Gardens, together with their Kitchen-Garden, being about a Mile in Circumference. The *Capuchins* have another, with abundance of Ever-greens about it; but the handsomest of all is that of the *Bernardins*, consisting of two Cloysters as big as those at *Hampton-Court*, with large Gardens behind. The Abbot's Apartment is magnificent,
and

and French NETHERLANDS. 29

and those of the Monks are very neat. Their Table is well furnish'd with every thing in the Season, and they have Country-Seats depending on the Abby, whither they sometimes go a hunting, or to take the Air, many of them keeping their own Coaches. Of the Nunneries, two are *English*; one of *Augustines*, who are all Ladies of Quality; the other, call'd the *Pelicans*, are of a stricter Order and coarser Habit.

If I mistake not, *Bruges* is four or five Miles in Compass, surrounded by a Wall and other Fortifications, but not strong enough to sustain a regular Siege. It was made a Bishop's See by *Philip II*, King of *Spain*, about the Year 1559, and is subject to the Archbishop of *Mechlin* or *Malines*. During the last War it had the same Fate as *Ghent*, being alternately possess'd by the *French* and the Confederates.

THREE Miles North-East of *Bruges*, upon the old Canal between that City and *Sluys*, stands the small but strong Fortrefs of *DAMME*, which does not merit a particular Description. It follow'd the Example of the neighbouring Towns, and submitted to the Duke of *Marlborough* in the Year 1706, after the famous Battle of *Ramillies*.

About twenty-five Miles South-East of *Bruges*, and thirty North-West of *Brussels*, stands *GHEENT*, Gaunt, or *Gand*, the Capital of *Flanders*. It is a very large City, and well fortified, but it is not easily defended on account of its vast Circumference, which I believe is fourteen or fifteen *English* Miles, though it is call'd seven Leagues by the Inhabitants. The Streets are wide and well paved, the Market-places

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places spacious, and the Houses generally of Brick; but we must not imagine that all the Ground within the Walls is built upon, great Part of it consisting of Fields and Gardens. Being situated at the Confluence of the *Scheld*, the *Lys*, the *Lieve*, and the *Mour-water*, it is divided by these Rivers and other Canals into twenty-six Islands, which have a Communication with each other by a great Number of Bridges.

THE Town-house, which is all of Free-stone, is a magnificent Building; and not only the Cathedral, but indeed most of the Churches in *Ghent*, either for their Structure or Ornaments, are worth a Stranger's Observation; that of the Bare-footed *Carmelites* in particular, which was finish'd in 1712, is one of the chief Beauties of the City. There are between fifty and sixty Monasteries in *Ghent*, whereof that of *St. Peter* is the chief, its Revenues being reckon'd the best of any in the *Netherlands*; and of the rest, those of the *Carthusians*, the *Augustins*, the *Dominicans*, and the *Capuchins* are the most spacious. Amongst the Nunneries there is one of *English Ladies*, who observe the Rule of *St. Benedict*.

THE *Corn-Market* is a large Square, in which are all the best Taverns and Coffee-houses; and this serves at Noon as an Exchange for Merchants, and a Parade for Officers. But the largest Square in *Ghent*, is that call'd the *Friday-Market*, in the Middle of which is a Statue of the Emperor *Charles V*, who was born in this City. Having an Affection for the Place of his Nativity, he granted the Citizens several new Privileges; and yet, under Pretence of some
illegal

illegal Impositions from the *Spaniards*, they revolted from him in the Year 1539, and put themselves under the Protection of the King of *France*; but no sooner did the Emperor hear of it, than he hastened thither in Person, and chastised them severely, hanging up twenty-six of the principal Burghers, banishing above fifty, seizing all their Estates, Arms, and Artillery, condemning them to a Fine of 1,200,000 Crowns, and their Magistrates to walk with Ropes about their Necks in all publick Processions. The famous *John Duke of Lancaster*, Son of *Edward III.* King of *England*, well known by the Name of *John of Gaunt*, was also a Native of this City.

On the Bridge call'd *Dogebrack*, near the Corn-Market, are two brazen Statues, representing a Son going to cut off his Father's Head with a Sabre, the Father kneeling; which are design'd, they say, to perpetuate the Memory of the following Event. A Father and Son being both condemn'd to die, a Pardon was offer'd to him that would be the other's Executioner. The Son begg'd that he might be the Sufferer, because he could not take away the Life of him to whom he owed his own; and the Father pray'd that he might be the Sufferer, because he could not kill his only Son, especially as being aged himself he could hope for no more, whereas his Son surviving might keep up the Family. At last the Controversy was decided by the Judges, who order'd the Son to be the Executioner; but as he was just going to give the fatal Blow, the Blade of the Sabre broke in his Hand; which being look'd upon

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upon as a miraculous Interposition of Providence, they were both pardon'd.

IN the late War (as it will probably be in the present) *Ghent* was generally the Winter-Quarters of great Part of the *English* Forces, where there were sometimes four and twenty Regiments at a time; but as they lay in Barracks, they were not burthensome to the Inhabitants. They had a large Building assign'd them for Divine Worship, and the Chaplains of the several Regiments officiated by turns; nor were there any Misunderstandings between them and the Citizens on account of Religion.

THIS City was taken by the *French* in 1678, but restored by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. On the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, they possess'd themselves of it, with the rest of the Towns in *Flanders*; but it surrender'd to the Allies after the Battle of *Ramillies* in the Year 1706. In 1708 the *French* took it again by Surprize and Treachery, and threw an Army into the Place to defend it; but the Confederates, having taken the Castle of *Lisse*, invested *Ghent* the latter End of the same Year, and the Town surrender'd in a few Days after the opening of the Trenches. The Winter was so severe at this Time, that it is said the Horses Hoofs froze to the Ground in the Night-time; so that if the *French* had made an obstinate Defence, the allied Army must have suffer'd extremely.

TWELVE Miles to the Eastward of *Ghent*, at the Confluence of the *Dender* and *Scheld*, is situate the strong Fortrefs of *DENDERMOND*, which is surrounded by Meadows, and can only
be

be approach'd by Causeways when the Inhabitants are pleased to lay the Country about them under Water. This Town surrender'd to the Allies upon the Victory of *Ramillies*, after a Siege of seven Days, the Garrison being made Prisoners of War; though it had formerly baffled the *French* King's Army, who besieged it in Person. *Dendermond* is one of the Barrier Towns, wherein the Garrison are to be half *Dutch* and half *Imperialists*.

UPON the same River, six Miles South of *Dendermond*, fifteen from *Ghent*, and as many from *Brussels*, stands *ALOST* or *Aelst*, the Capital of a Territory bearing the same Name, formerly call'd *Imperial Flanders*, on account of its being a Fee of the Empire. It is a pretty Town, has a noble Parish-Church, besides a great many Convents; and is a Place of some Trade, but neither large nor well fortified. The *Spaniards* took it in 1576, and the Duke of *Alençon* in 1582; after which it was garrison'd by the *English*, but betray'd by the Governor to the Duke of *Parma*. It was taken by the *French* in 1667, but restor'd to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, after being dismantled. The *French* seized it again after the Death of King *Charles II.* of *Spain*, but abandon'd it in 1706 to the victorious Confederates. The Territory belonging to this Town is one of the most fruitful in *Flanders*, and is govern'd by a Bailiff, who is generally a Nobleman of the Country.

SEVEN Miles higher up the *Dender* stands *NINHOVE*, a small Town lately fortified; and five Miles South-West of *Ninove* is

GRAMONT or *Gheetsberg*, situate upon the same River. Neither of these Places require a particular Description; but the noble Abby at *Gramont* deserves to be mention'd, which stands on an Eminence, from whence we have an extensive and delightful Prospect.

CROSSING the Territory of *Alost* from the *Dender* to the *Scheld*, we come to *OUDENARD* or *Audenard*, which is about fourteen Miles South of *Ghent*, sixteen North-East of *Menin*, and eighteen almost North of *Tournay*. The Town is large and well fortified, is divided by the River *Scheld* into two Parts, and is almost surrounded by Meadows. There are several fine Churches and Monasteries in the Place, the Buildings in general are good, and the Streets wide and handsome. The Market-place is spacious, adorn'd with a beautiful Town-house and a fine Fountain. It is the Capital of a Chatelany, and has a flourishing Trade in fine Linen and Tapestry, for which last it is particularly famous.

IN 1706 this Town surrender'd to the Confederates. The *French* invested it in 1708, which gave occasion to that memorable Battle fought near it on the 11th of *July* between the allied Army under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, and that of the *French* commanded by the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendosme*, wherein the former obtain'd a compleat and gloriquis Victory. The *French* having left *Oudenard*, and pass'd the *Scheld*, suffer'd the Allies also to pass it with very little Opposition, who had made a long and hasty March in order to attack them. A-
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time, till the Duke of *Argyle* came to support them with twenty Battalions. These were hardly posted, when the *French* falling furiously upon them, drove some *Prussian* Battalions from their Post, which however they recover'd Sword in hand, notwithstanding the Inequality of Numbers. At length Count *Lottum* coming up with the rest of the Foot, they form'd themselves in two Lines before the Horse, and attack'd in very good Order the Inclosures and Villages in their Front, wherein the *French* were posted; and about Seven o'Clock the Fire grew universal. At first the *French* gave way in most Places, but being sustain'd with fresh Troops, they maintain'd the Action a long time with great Obstinacy. The Prince of *Frize*, who commanded the *Dutch* Infantry, and Count *d'Oxenstiern* attack'd the *French* Household-Troops, who were drawn up under the Hedges of a large Field; and at the same time M. *d'Auverquerque* and Count *Tilly* bore down upon them with the *Danish* Horse, and forced them back into the Inclosures in no small Disorder; so that when it grew dark, many Battalions and Squadrons flung themselves out in a desperate Manner, some being cut to pieces as they attempted to make their Way, others were driven back, others pass'd through unperceiv'd, and others capitulated with their whole Regiments. Had their been two Hours more Light, the whole Body of *French* Foot, and their Right Wing of Horse, which was very near surrounded, had probably been cut off; but it growing dark, and the Fire being directed so many different Ways at once that it was impossible to know

and French NETHERLANDS. 37

know Friends from Foes, positive Orders were given to fire no more till Morning, and rather to let the Enemy escape, than run the Hazard of killing one another. During the Night, a great Part of the *French* Army retir'd to *Ghent*; but early in the Morning the Lieutenant-Generals *Bulau* and *Lumley*, with forty Squadrons and a considerable Body of Foot, were order'd to attack their Rear-Guard; when a smart Action ensued, in which many were kill'd and wounded on both Sides, till at length the *French* were worsted, having one Regiment entirely ruin'd, and a great many taken Prisoners. The Allies push'd them within two Leagues of *Ghent*, but their Foot being very much fatigued, it was not thought proper to pursue them any farther.

IN this famous Battle the *French* had above 4000 Men kill'd upon the Spot, 5000 wounded, and about 7000 made Prisoners. Among the Slain were the Marquis *de Ximenes*, Major-General Count *de Dreux*, the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, and the Prince *d'Egmont*. Their Wounded were carried to *Ghent* and *Bruges*, where the Chevalier *de Lonville* and fifteen other Officers died of the Wounds they had receiv'd. On the Side of the Allies, there were near 2000 slain, and about the same Number wounded; Major-General *Berensdorf*, the Danish General *Rantzau*, the Dutch Lieutenant-Colonel *Hop*, Captain *Dean* of the *English* Guards, and Sir *John Matthews* being among the former; and among the latter, Lieutenant-General *Watsmore*, the Major-Generals *Meredith* and *Lauden*, and the Colonels *Groves* and *Pennyfeather*.

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PROCEEDING up the *Scheld*, the next Place of Note we arrive at is the strong and beautiful City of *TOURNAY*, which is divided into two Parts by that River, over which are several Bridges, and the Keys are planted with Trees, as they are in *Holland*. It stands thirty Miles South of *Ghent*, almost as many North of *Cambray*, eleven to the Eastward of *Lisle*, and twelve or thirteen South-East of *Menin*. The City is large, well built, and populous, being divided into ten Parishes, to which belong as many elegant Churches, besides great Numbers of fine Convents and Cloysters. The Cathedral is a magnificent *Gothic* Structure, with four Steeples, and is adorn'd with many Brass and Marble Monuments, erected to the memory of its Bishops, together with Variety of admirable Paintings. The Church of the *Croisiers* (an Order of Religious so call'd) is esteem'd the finest Building next the Cathedral, its Marble Pillars and Altar-Piece being very much admired. Here we see the Crowning of our Saviour with Thorns, done by the celebrated *Rubens*, with a Picture of the Nativity by the same Hand, both Pieces of inestimable Value.

In the Market-place there is an old Building, said to be of *Roman* Architecture, and frequently call'd *Julius Cæsar's* Palace; be that as it will, the Town is certainly very ancient. It was formerly famous for its Woollen Manufacture, as it is at present for its Linen; and in general it may be reckon'd a Place of considerable Trade. King *Henry* the Eighth of *England* besieged and took it in the Year 1513, and built

built the old Citadel; but it was deliver'd up to the *French* again upon a Treaty of Marriage between the *Dauphin* and the Princess *Mary*. The *Spaniards* made themselves Masters of it in the Year 1581, and the *French* surprized it again in 1667. Whilst it was in their Hands, its Fortifications were brought to as great Perfection as any in the *Netherlands*; and M. *Vauban*, a famous Engineer, built a Citadel there, which he call'd his Master-piece. All the Works belonging to this Citadel are undermin'd, and in that consists its chiefest Strength, as the Allies found by dear-bought Experience when they besieged it in 1709. After they had, with the utmost Hazard and Difficulty, made themselves Masters of the strongest Works that ever were contrived, the *French* set fire to the Mines, and frequently blew up hundreds, if not thousands of the Besiegers at a Blast: And a dismal Sight it must be, to see whole Regiments of brave Men blown up into the Air at a time, who fell, as a certain Writer expresses it, in a Shower of shatter'd Limbs and mangled Carcasses. To relate all the Particulars of the Siege of the Town, and more especially of the Citadel, would only be to inform the Reader that the Allies lost a World of Men; almost every Article of the Journal being an Account of Mines sprung, and a List of Officers and Soldiers thereby destroy'd. But such was the Bravery of the confederate Troops, and such the Conduct and Resolution of their Generals, that all these Difficulties were surmounted, the Town was taken on the 28th of *July*, and the Citadel on the 3^d of *September*, the Garrison of the

latter being obliged to surrender Prisoners of War. The Earl of *Albemarle* was made Governor of the Place, which by the Treaty of *Utrecht* was yielded to the *States General* in favour of the House of *Austria*, and is now one of the Towns of the *Dutch Barrier*.

TRAVELLING North-West from *Tournay*, the next Barrier-Town we come to is *WARNETON*, situate on the River *Lys*, but not considerable enough to require a particular Description. And a little lower, upon the same River, we meet with *COMINES* and *WARWICK*, two small Towns, the bare Mention of which is sufficient for our present Purpose.

THE next Place of Note upon the River *Lys* is *MENIN*, a little Town, consisting of one Street, but remarkable for the Strength of its Fortifications, which are reckon'd a Master-piece in their Kind. It was taken by the Allies on the 22^d of *August* 1706, after eighteen Days open Trenches, the Garrison being allow'd to march out with the usual Marks of Honour. The storming of the Counterscarp, which was taken on the 18th, proved a very bloody Action, it being computed that the *French* had not less than a thousand Men kill'd and wounded in this Attack. And yet some say that the Place was ill defended, and that the *French* Commandant, when he surrender'd it to the Duke of *Marlborough*, having demanded Leave to march out of the Breach, was answer'd, *That it was not adviseable for him to do it unless he had Ladders*; upon which he chose, with his Garrison, to march out at the Gate. During the whole Siege the *French* lost about 1300 Men,
and

and the Confederates about 517, who found in the Place fifty-five Brass Cannon, ten of Iron, six Mortars, a great Quantity of Powder and Ball, and all other Sorts of Ammunition and Provisions. *Menin* was one of the Towns of the *Dutch* Barrier, but the *French* made themselves Masters of it at the Opening of the Campaign this present Year 1744. It stands five or six Miles South-West of *Courtray*, nine almost North of *Lisle*, and about ten South-East of *Ypres*.

COURTRAY stands upon the same River, twenty-five Miles South-West of *Ghent*, about fourteen Miles East of *Ypres*, and as many almost West of *Oudenard*. The Town is strong both by Art and Nature, and has also a good Citadel. The Market-place is spacious, the Streets regular, and, what is best of all, the Linen and Woollen Manufactures flourish here, especially the former, their Table-Linen being reckon'd the finest in *Europe*. About the Year 1382 the *French* surprized *Courtray*, and burnt it, but rebuilt it better than it was before. It was often taken and retaken in the late Wars. The *French* took it in 1646, and built a Citadel, but the *Spaniards* retook it the next Year. The former made themselves Masters of it again in 1667, kept it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and restored it to the *Spaniards* by that of *Nimeguen*. It was afterwards in the Hands of each of them successively, till it was taken from the *French* by the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1706, and yielded to the Emperor; but they have got Possession of it again since the Commencement of the present War.

THERE is hardly a Town of any Consideration upon the *Lys* between *Courtray* and *Ghent*, except *DEYNSE*; nor is that remarkable enough to take up the Reader's Attention. Let us therefore proceed Westward to *YPRES*, a large City, exceedingly well fortified, and which, being situate in a low flat Country, upon the River *Yperlee*, can by its Sluices lay all the Neighbourhood under Water. The Market-place is reckon'd the most spacious of any in *Flanders*, and the Streets are broad, but the Houses are generally of Timber. The Town-house however, which was built by the *English*, and was their Staple-Hall for Wool, which they carried thither to be manufactur'd, is of Free-stone, six hundred Foot in Front, and has since been adorn'd with the Statues of the Dukes of *Brabant* and Earls of *Flanders*. The Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Martin*, is a noble Gothic Structure, having its Side-Altars encompass'd with Pillars of Brass, and the Whole being beautified with admirable Paintings. There are six other large Parish-Churches, with abundance of Monasteries of all Orders; and amongst the Nunneries there is one founded by the Queen of the late King *James* of *England*, for the Daughters of such as follow'd her Husband's Fortunes into *Ireland* and *France*. *Ypres* is still a Place of good Trade, and is particularly famous for its Linen, which is sent to *Holland* to be bleached, and from thence to foreign Markets; its Silk and Woollen Manufactures are likewise considerable, but not so flourishing as they were before the Severities of
the

the Duke of *Alva* drove the Weavers into *England*.

THIS City has often changed its Masters, and undergone several remarkable Sieges. In 1577 it declar'd for the Country against the King of *Spain*. In 1684 the Prince of *Condé* took it for the King of *France*, and it was retaken the next Year by Archduke *Leopold*, Governor of the *Low Countries*. Marshal *Turenne* took it in 1658, but was it restor'd to *Spain* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. In 1678 the *French* made themselves Masters of it, and it remain'd in their Hands till the latter End of the last War, when it was taken by the Allies, and by the Treaty of *Utrecht* confirm'd to the House of *Austria*. It was likewise a Part of the *Dutch* Barrier, but at present it is fallen again into the Hands of the *French*. It stands ten or twelve Miles almost West of *Memin*, is Capital of a fruitful Chatellany, and has the Title of a Viscounty.

ABOUT ten Miles North-West of *Ypres* stands Fort *KNOCKUE*, and much the same Distance from thence is *FURNES*, both Places of Strength, and both belonging to the *Dutch* Barrier; but these have been also taken by the *French* since the Beginning of the present War in *Flanders*.

A FEW Miles North of Fort *Knocque* is a little fortified Town call'd *DIXMUDE*, noted for its good Butter, but not very considerable, either for its Trade or Fortifications. However, it has been several Times taken and retaken; and the Allies having made themselves Masters of

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of it in the late War, it was yielded to the House of *Austria* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

I now proceed to describe that Part of *Flanders* which belongs to the *French*, beginning with the Sea-Coast, where the Port of *DUNKIRK* naturally claims our first Attention. The Harbour and Fortifications of this Place cost *Lewis XIV.* incredible Sums of Money, which however were sufficiently repaid by the many Prizes brought in here during the late long War by his pyratrical Squadrons. This occasion'd the *English* and *Dutch*, at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, to insist on the razing its Fortifications and filling up its Harbour, which was accordingly executed by the *French*, though not without great Reluctance. Soon after this, under Pretence of discharging the Land-Floods, they caus'd a new Canal to be cut from *Mardyke*, a little Town upon the Coast about a League distant, by which Ships of the greatest Burden might come up to *Dunkirk*; and they were likewise going to fortify *Mardyke*, but upon the Representations and Menaces of the *English* the Design was laid aside, though they had made a considerable Progress in the Work. Of late Years, however, they have not paid such Regard to the Instances of the *British* Court, but, in open Violation of the abovemention'd Treaty, have been employ'd in cleansing the old Harbour, repairing the Fortifications, and adding new Works, till at length, if they have not quite restor'd it to its former Condition, they have at least made it a Place of very great Strength, and too safe a Receptacle for their Privateers, the mischievous Effects of which we
felt

felt in the last War, and which have begun again from thence to annoy our Commerce.

As to the Town, it is a very handsome one, the Streets being regular, broad, and well-paved; and there are several Squares in it planted with Trees, and surrounded with sumptuous and elegant Buildings. The Town-house is a fine Structure in the modern Way, and over-against it is the Church of the *Jesuits*, with a noble College. The Cathedral has a very high Steeple, from whence, with their Glasses, they can observe what Ships pass through the Channel, and give Signals to their Privateers accordingly. Amongst a great many religious Houses in *Dunkirk*, there are two Nunneries of *English* Ladies; the one *Augustines*, who are call'd the *Dames of Dunkirk*, and live very splendidly; the other *Benedictines*, who are very rich, but not allow'd the same Liberties.

THIS Town, which has done so much Mischief to the *English* Trade, is situate twenty-four Miles South-West of *Ostend*, nine from *Furnes*, the same Number North-East of *Graveling*, and upwards of forty almost East of *Dover* in *England*. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *English* and *French* in the Year 1658, after the Defeat of the Prince of *Condé* and Don *John* of *Austria*, who were marching to its Relief. The Town, as had been stipulated between *Cromwell* and the *French*, was put into the Hands of the *English*; but after the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, in the Year 1662, it was redeem'd by *France* for five hundred thousand Pounds. The *British* Ministry were very much censured for thus parting with
Dunkirk;

Dunkirk; and indeed it must have been of great Advantage to this Nation (as a modern Historian observes) if we had kept Possession of it by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, instead of having it demolish'd, as it would have made us Masters of both Sides of the Channel; but the *Dutch*, who were no less apprehensive of the *English*, their Rivals in Trade, than of the *French*, had the Address to procure the Demolition of it, that it might be no more a Terror to them, either in the Hands of the one or the other.

THE fifth and last Port of *Flanders* is *GRAVELING*, or *Gravelines*, a little fortified Town, situated in a flat sandy Country, near the Mouth of the River *Aa*, about nine Miles East of *Calais*. Large Vessels cannot come up to it, nor is it a Place of any considerable Trade. Many Religious, however, of different Orders are settled there; and in particular there is a Nunnery of *English* Ladies, of the Order of *St. Clare*, where young Women are taught Needle-Work, and at the End of three Years, if they do not care to take the Vows upon them, are sent back to their Parents in *England*. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1464, and retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1652, with the Loss of two thousand Men. The *English* and *French* took it in 1658, and the following Year it was yielded to the latter by the *Pyrenean* Treaty.

ABOUT three Miles South-East of *Graveling* stands *BOURBOURG*, a pleasant little Town, Capital of a fruitful Chatellany, one of the most ancient in *Flanders*. The *Spaniards* gave

gave it up to the *French* by the Treaty above-mention'd.

SIX Miles South-East of *Dunkirk* stands *BERGUES*, *Wynoxberg*, or *Berg St. Wynox*, which takes its Name from a Monastery erected on a Hill to the Memory of *St. Wynox*, an *Engliffman*. It is fittuate on the River *Colme*, and is a Place of considerable Strength.

TEN or twelve Miles to the Southward of *Bergues* we come to *MONT-CASSEL*, a pretty Town, fituated on a Hill, but chiefly remarkable for a Battle fought near it in the Year 1677, between the *Dutch* Forces commanded by the Prince of *Orange*, who was advancing to the Relief of *St. Omer*, and the *French* under the Conduct of the Dukes of *Orleans* and *Luxemburg*. Both Armies engaged with a great deal of Bravery, and after a sharp Dispute, the first Regiment of *Dutch* Foot beginning to break and fall into Disorder, the Prince of *Orange* rallied them again several Times and renew'd the Charge; till being born down by his own flying Troops, whom he was forced himself to resist like Enemies, he fell in among them Sword in hand, and cutting the first Man he came to across the Face, he said aloud, *Rascal, I will be sure to mark thee, that I may hang thee at last*. But, notwithstanding all his Endeavours, he was not able to inspire Courage into his dispirited Countrymen; and therefore, being carried back by the Stream to the rest of his Troops which yet stood firm, with them, and such others as he could rally, he made a Retreat, not much inferior to the Honour of a Victory.

FROM *Cassel* we scarce meet with a Town of Note till we come to the River *Lys*, where we find *ARMENTIERS*, about seven Miles to the West of *Lisle*, and ten South of *Ypres*. It has been in the Hands of the *French* ever since the Year 1668, and is a Place of some Trade as well as Strength, but requires no farther Description.

LISLE, the Capital of *French Flanders*, falls next in our Way, and deserves to be particularly consider'd, being one of the finest Cities in *Europe*, and frequently call'd *Little Paris*, from its flourishing Trade and the Elegancy of its Buildings. It stands on the River *Deule*, about eleven Miles West of *Tournay*, and nine almost South of *Menin*, and is remarkable for the great Number of Windmills in its Neighbourhood. This City is large and populous, and so strongly fortified, that it cost the Allies more Men to take it in the last War than any other Town in *Flanders*, and was very near baffling their united Forces. As to its Citadel, it is reckon'd a Master-piece in Fortification, and not inferior to that of *Antwerp*.

THE Market-Place of *Lisle*, from whence all the great Streets run, is divided into two Parts by a fine Exchange, built in the Year 1664, after the manner of that at *London*. The Cathedral Church of *St. Peter* is a venerable old Edifice, in which are several Tombs that are worth a Stranger's Observation, and also a beautiful Chapel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and magnificently adorn'd. Most of the other Churches, as well as Monasteries, are handsome Structures, but too numerous to be particularly described. As to the private Buildings, there are several
Squares

Squares encompass'd with noble Houses, especially that of the Mint, where they coin their Money. The *Rue Royale*, or *Royal Street*, is perhaps the longest, straightest, and most uniform in *Europe*, running from the Market-Place to the Citadel, which is near an *English* Mile; and all the Houses being of an equal Height, they make a very agreeable Appearance.

THE Silk and Linen Manufactures are in great Perfection at *Lisle*, and they are particularly famous for their Camblets, of which they send a great many to *Spain* and the *Spanish West-Indies*. In a Word, since it has been in the Hands of the *French*, they have made it the Centre of the *Flemish* Trade, which has brought great Riches to the City; though indeed it receiv'd some Prejudice by the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, that being their Port of Exportation; which being now repair'd, their Commerce may perhaps return again into its former Channel.

THIS City was built in the Year 1007, by Count *Baldwin* the Fourth, and walled round by his Son *Baldwin* the Fifth. It suffer'd much in the thirteenth Century, being dismantled by *Philip Augustus* of *France* in 1213, retaken the next Year by Count *Ferrand*, and almost ruin'd in 1297 by *Philip* the Fair. It had formerly Lords of its own, who had the Title of *Castellans* from the eleventh Century to 1234, when it came to the Family of *Peronne*, afterwards to that of *Luxemburg*, then to that of *Vendosme*, next to that of *Burgundy*, and from them to the House of *Austria*, who kept it till the Year 1667, when *Lewis XIV.* took it, built the Citadel, and enlarged the City as well as its Fortifications.

tifications, making it one of the strongest Places in *Europe*. It was confirm'd to the *French* by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, but taken by the Confederates in 1708, after a tedious and bloody Siege.

PRINCE *Eugene* and Prince *Nassau* invested *Lisle* on the 13th of *August*, whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* and Marshal *Auverquerque* cover'd the Siege. The Garrison consisted of twenty Battalions of Foot and several Regiments of Horse, commanded by Marshal *Boufflers* and three Lieutenant-Generals under him, M. *Lee* being Governor of the Town. On the 7th of *September* the Allies attack'd the Counterscarp, and carried it after an obstinate Defence, whereby they lost two thousand Men and sixteen of their Engineers. In another Attack they lost a thousand Men, and Prince *Eugene* was wounded by a Musket-Ball, which graz'd upon his Skull. The *French* Army made frequent Attempts to disturb and retard the Siege of this important Place, and cut off the Communication of the Allies with all their Garrisons except *Ostend*; from whence General *Erle*, with a small Body of Troops, was convoying a large Quantity of Provisions and Ammunition that had been sent from *England*, upon the safe Arrival of which the Success of the Siege very much depended. The Duke of *Marlborough* having receiv'd Advice that the *French* intended to intercept this Convoy, detach'd General *Webb* to meet and reinforce it; who being met by the *French* at a Place call'd *Wynendale*, in a Pass between two Woods, on the 28th of *September*, disposed his Battalions so judiciously, and they fought

fought so valiantly, that with 6000 Men he maintain'd a Fight of two Hours against 24,000 of the Enemy, who, having lost between three and four thousand Men, were forced to retire in great Confusion. By this remarkable Victory the Convoy got safe to *Lisle*, and General *Webb* obtain'd abundance of Honour, having beaten an Army so much superior in Number to his own, and without so much as one Field-Piece with him, whereas the *French* had a Train of forty Pieces of Cannon, nineteen of which had play'd upon our Troops for three Hours before the Engagement. The Loss in this Action on our Side was about a thousand Officers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded; and it is mention'd to the Honour of the Foot, that not one Battalion was forced from its Post, but, on the contrary, went out by Platoons, and made a continual Fire upon the Enemy, in as good Order as if they had been performing their Exercise.

It would be too tedious to relate the Particulars of the Siege of *Lisle*, in which the Attacks, Sallies, and Repulses were desperate and bloody; but on the 22^d of *October* the Town capitulated, the Garrison retiring into the Citadel, except the Horse, who were permitted to march away. The Citadel held out till the 8th of *December*, when it surrender'd upon honourable Conditions. From the Beginning to the End of this memorable Siege it is computed that the *French* lost seven or eight thousand Men, and the Allies not less than twelve or fourteen thousand. What very much increased the Loss of the latter was the Death of the brave General *Auverquerque*, who was taken ill in the

Camp, and died there universally lamented by the whole confederate Army. The *French* left ninety Brass Cannon in the Town, with a great Number of Iron ones, and twenty thousand Weight of Powder, but little Provisions; many of the Soldiers having been obliged to eat Horse-flesh and other Carrion, on account of the Dearness of Meat, Mutton being sold at Half a Crown a Pound, and Beef at a Shilling. This City was given up again to the *French* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, in consideration of their demolishing the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk*.

TEN Miles South-East of *Lisle* stands *ORCHIES*, a little fortified Town, of great Antiquity; taken by the Allies in the last War, but yielded to *France* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

ABOUT eight Miles East of *Orchies* is another little Town call'd *ST. AMAND*, situate on the River *Scarpe*, in a pleasant fruitful Country. It is chiefly remarkable for its fine Abby, one of the richest and most beautiful in *Europe*, the Abbot whereof is a temporal Prince. The Building, which consists of several Courts, and looks more like a Royal Palace than a Monastery, was begun by the Abbot *Nicholas de Bois*, a famous Architect, who liv'd to see it finish'd. According to the Records of the House, it cost three Millions of Florins. The Church belonging to this Abby, which has two Steeples, is a large and stately Edifice, being four hundred and sixty Feet in length. It is a double Church, and the Monks, who are of the Order of *St. Benedict*, keep their Choir above, not to be seen by Strangers, leaving the Choir below for the Seculars.

and French NETHERLANDS. 53

Seculars. Within the Close of the Abby there is a little Monastery of *Benedictine* Nuns, who are call'd the *Ladies of Peace*, whose Business is to look after the Ornaments of the Church, to wash the Linen of the Monks, and to take care of them when they are sick. In 1667 the *French* took this Town, and dismantled it. They abandon'd it to the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1709, but had it restor'd to them by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

PROCEEDING about ten Miles up the *Scarpe* from *St. Amand* we come to *MARCHIENNES*, where there is likewise a fine Abby, not much inferior to that above-mention'd. This little Town was quitted to the Allies in 1710, who fortified it in 1712, and made it their Magazine and Hospital-General for the Army; but after the Separation of the *British* Troops under the Duke of *Ormond* from the rest of the Allies, and the Defeat of the *Dutch* at *Denain*, Marshal *Villars* made himself Master of the Place, with great Quantities of military Stores belonging to the Confederates.

TEN Miles South-West of *Marchiennes*, and about eighteen South of *Lisle*, stands *DOWAY*, a large populous City, and strongly fortified. It is situate on the River *Scarpe*, in a fertile and delightful Country, having many noble Abbies within its District. About the Year 1560 *Philip II.* of *Spain* founded an University here, which at present consists of fourteen Colleges, all govern'd and settled after the Manner of those at *Louvain*. The Congregation *de propaganda Fide* at *Rome* has also establish'd here a considerable *English* Seminary; the *Scots* have

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a College govern'd by *Jesuits* of their own Nation, and the *Irish* have another. Here are likewise abundance of Convents, amongst which are two *English*, one of *Recollets*, the other of *Benedictines*.

WE enter *Doway* by six Gates, and the Streets from each lead us to the Market-place, where we see the Town-house, a venerable old Pile, adorn'd with the Statues of the ancient Earls of *Flanders*. Here the Magistrates of the Town assemble, several Country-Courts are held, and the Parliament which used to meet at *Tournay* is also remov'd hither, since *Tournay* has been a Part of the *Dutch* Barrier. As to the Manufactures of *Doway*, the principal one is that of Worsted-Camblets; but the Trade of the Place is not very considerable.

This Town was taken by the *French* in 1667, after a short Resistance, who made it very strong, and built a Fort upon the *Scarpe* about a Canon-Shot below it, with Sluices to drown the adjacent Country. On the 4th of *May* 1710, the Confederates open'd Trenches before it, with forty Battalions under the Command of the Prince of *Anbalt-Dessau* and the Prince of *Nassau-Friesland*, whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* cover'd the Siege against Marshal *Villars* and the Duke of *Berwick*. On the 7th, about Ten at Night, the Besieged, to the Number of a thousand Foot, most Grenadiers, and two hundred Dragoons, made a Sally upon the Besiegers Left Attack, put the Workmen into Disorder, and levell'd some Paces of their Parallel. Colonel *Sutton's* Regiment, which was the first that supported the

the Workmen, suffer'd very much; but Major-General *Macartney*, with the other Regiments in the Trenches, coming up to their Relief, the Enemies were repulsed with considerable Loss, and pursued as far as their Counterscarp. In this Action, which was very hot, the *English* had about three hundred Men kill'd and wounded; and amongst the latter was Lieutenant-Colonel *Gledhill*, who was also taken Prisoner.

It would take up too much Time to give a particular Account of this tedious and bloody Siege, which lasted fifty-two Days from the Opening of the Trenches; or of all the Motions of the *French* and Allied Armies, which kept so near each other, that the Officers on both Sides convers'd freely together. It may suffice to observe, that as the Garrison of *Doway* was very numerous and well provided, and had only two narrow Attacks to defend, in which the Allies were obliged to advance by the way of Sap, they made frequent and vigorous Salies, and sprung several Mines, thereby destroying the Works of the Besiegers; and that Marshal *Villars*, after his Arrival in the Neighbourhood of the Town, kept the Duke of *Marlborough* in continual Alarm, and the whole confederate Army in Expectation of a Battle, which the Marshal however had no Intention to hazard.

ON the 26th of *June*, after a brave Defence, and great Loss on the Part of the Allies, both the Town and *Fort Scarpe* capitulated upon honourable Conditions. The *French* left in the Place forty-two Pieces of Brass Cannon, two

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hundred of Iron, eight Mortars, with a great many Small Arms and Ammunition, but their Provisions were almost consumed. The Allies kept Possession of *Doway* till the Year 1712, when the *French* laid Siege to it on the 14th of *August*, and on the 28th the Garrison of *Fort Scarpe*, consisting but of 400 Men, were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War. The Town also surrender'd on the 8th of *September*, not having above 1200 Men in the Garrison fit for Service.

THERE are two or three more little fortified Towns in *French Flanders*, such as *L'Ecluse*, *La Bassée*, &c. but as they are not very considerable, I chuse to pass them over, and proceed to the Description of *Artois*.



ARTOIS.

A R T O I S.

THE Province of *Artois* lies between *Flanders* and *Picardy*, being in Length about sixty Miles, and twenty-five in Breadth. The Inhabitants enjoy a healthful Air, and a fruitful Soil; and having been for many Years under the Dominion of the *French*, they differ little in their Manners, Habits, or Language, from the rest of the Subjects of that Kingdom. The whole Province having been conquer'd by *France*, was confirm'd to that Monarchy by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678.

ARRAS, the Capital of the Province, is situated on a rising Ground, and is divided into three Parts by the *Scarpe* and the little River *Crinchon*; which Division makes the *City*, the *Town*, and the *Citadel*, all strongly fortified. It stands about twenty-five Miles South-West of *Lisle*, and twelve South-West of *Doway*. The Place is large, the Buildings generally good, and the Streets broad; but the most beautiful Part of it is the great Market-Place, which is very long, with a *Piazza* running round it, like that of *Covent-Garden* in *London*. In the little Market-Place adjoining stands the Town-house, a magnificent Structure; and also a Chapel, in which is preserv'd a certain Candle or Taper, which they say the Virgin *Mary* brought hither with her own Hands in the Year 1105, at the Time

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Time of a great Lightning; and they pretend it has this Virtue, that whoever touches it shall never be hurt by Lightning or Thunder. On this Account the Chapel is finely adorn'd with Presents sent from all Parts of the Country; and it is surprizing to see what Crouds of People flock thither when it thunders and lightens, to make their Offerings, and to put themselves, as it were, under the Protection of the miraculous Taper.

THIS City is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Cambrai*; and the Cathedral is a vast old *Gothic* Structure, having a Clock on its Steeple with little Brass Statues coming out every Hour to strike the Bell. Within the Church are several Chapels, with fine Sculpture and Painting. Here they shew us, in a Silver Case enrich'd with Pearls and Diamonds, something that looks like Wool, but which they tell us is Manna, that fell from Heaven in the Time of a great Drought, in the Year 371; and whenever they want Rain, this is carried about the City in Procession.

BUT the greatest Ornament of *Arras* is the Royal Abby of St. *Vedast*, which is a magnificent Fabrick, and its Church one of the handsomest in the *Low Countries*, whether we regard the fine Seats of the Monks, the excellent Paintings over the Altars, its beautiful Dome, or the stately Monuments of Kings and Princes whose Remains are here deposited. This Abby has a Revenue of at least twenty thousand Crowns, and the Abbot is generally a Person of the first Quality, who does not reside here, but the Grand Prior governs in his Absence. One of
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the finest Colleges at *Doway* belongs to this Abbey, for the Instruction of the Youth of *Arras* and its Dependencies. As to the Churches and Chapels belonging to the other Convents in this City, which are above a hundred in Number, some of them are worth seeing, especially that of the *Barefooted Carmelites*.

WHILST the House of *Austria* were in possession of *Arras*, it was reckon'd a Place of such Strength, that it is said they put an Inscription over one of the Gates, importing that the *French* should never take it till the Mice devour'd the Cats: But they were mistaken, it seems, for the *French* took it, after a seven Weeks Siege, in the Year 1640. The *Spaniards* laid Siege to it in 1654, but were defeated, and forced to raise it on *St. Lewis's* Day; and it was confirm'd to the *French* in 1659 by the *Pyrenean Treaty*.

ABOUT twelve Miles South-East of *Arras* stands *BAPAUMES*, on the Confines of *Picardy*. It has been in the Hands of the *French* ever since the Year 1641, and is a Place of great Strength, but not very considerable on any other Account.

ARLEUX is another little fortified Town in this Province, about twelve Miles North-East of *Bapaumes*, and six or seven North-West of *Cambray*, but does not merit a particular Description.

NINE Miles North of *Arras*, and ten West of *Doway*, stands *LENS*, upon the River *Souchets*; a small Town, surrounded with a Wall, but otherwise not worth our Notice.

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EIGHT or nine Miles North-West of *Lens* we come to a Place of greater Importance, I mean *BETHUNE*, a strong Town situate on the River *Biette*, and Capital of a County of the same Name. It is a neat pretty Town, and has a flourishing Trade, but is most remarkable for the excellent Cheese made in its Neighbourhood. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *French* in 1645, and confirm'd to them by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. *M. Vauban*, the famous *French* Engineer already mention'd, fortified it with such Works as were thought equal in Regularity to *Charleroy* and *Landau*, two of his Master-pieces. The Allies invested the Place on the 15th of *July* 1710, the two different Attacks being commanded by the *Saxon* General *Schulenberg*, and the *Baron de Fagel*, General of the *Dutch* Infantry. *M. du Puy Vauban*, Nephew to the above-mention'd Engineer, was then Governor of the Town, which being strong by Art and Nature, and well garrison'd, every body expected a brave Defence. In effect, the Siege was pretty long, and the Defence obstinate; but the Attacks being carried on with all possible Vigour, and the Counterscarp taken Sword in hand, the Governor beat a Parley on the 28th of *August*, and desired to capitulate. On the 31st the Garrison march'd out with all the Marks of Honour, to the Number of 1700 Men, having lost near 2000 during the Siege. The Place is again in the Hands of the *French*, having been restored to them by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

ABOUT six Miles almost North of *Bethune*, and four or five East of *Aire*, upon the River
Lys,

Lys, stands a little strong Town call'd *ST. VENNANT*. It was invested by the Confederates the same Day with *Aire*, namely, on the 6th of *September* 1710, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* covering the Sieges, and the Earl of *Albemarle* commanding the Horse. Twenty Battalions, under the Prince of *Nassau Friesland*, were employ'd in the Siege of *St. Vennant*, where the Approaches being very difficult, they could not break Ground before the Place till the 16th; but the Attack was carried on with so much Vigour, that on the 25th the Garrison beat a Parley, and the next Day deliver'd up a Gate. They march'd out with Arms and Baggage, and other Marks of Honour, but no Cannon, and were conducted to *Arras*. This Town was also restor'd to the *French* by the above-mention'd Treaty.

UPON the same River *Lys*, twenty-five Miles almost South of *Dunkirk*, and about twenty North-West of *Arras*, stands the strong Fortrefs of *AIRE*, having eight Bastions, and being cover'd by Fort *St. Francis*, which has five Bastions more: It has also an ancient Castle. The Streets of this Town are broad, the Squares spacious, and many of the Buildings handsome. Their principal Church was very magnificent before the Allies besieged the Place, when it was much damaged by the Bombs; and its Steeple, which was one of the finest in the Country, fell down in 1713, when they rang all the Bells at once, for Joy that the *French* had again got Possession of the Town. Amongst the Monasteries, which are numerous here as in other Towns of the *Low-Countries*, there is a Nunnery

Nunnery of *English* Ladies call'd the *Poor Clares*; who have two barefooted Friars to go about the Country every Morning to beg Provisions for them; and these never fail of visiting the publick Inns, when they hear of the Arrival of an *Englishman*.

THE *French* took *Aire* in the Year 1641, but it was soon after retaken by the *Spaniards*. The former, under M. *Schomberg*, took it again in 1676, and it was confirm'd to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It was invested by the Allies on the 6th of *September* 1710, as has been already mention'd, with forty Battalions commanded by the Prince of *Anbalt-Deffau*. The Trenches were open'd on the 12th, and the Attacks carried on with good Success, notwithstanding the Difficulty of the Ground, and the resolute Defence of the Garrison. The Siege however continued much longer than was expected, the Badness of the Weather, the Situation of the Place, and the advanced Season of the Year, all contributing to retard its Progress. The only Way the Besiegers had to advance was by the Sap and Bridges, and these were every Day liable to be ruin'd by Sallies from the Garrison. At last, on the 8th of *November*, when the Saps were all join'd, and the Bridges to the Breaches were almost finish'd, the Besiegers were prevented from proceeding to a Storm by the Governor's beating the Chamade between Five and Six in the Evening, and desiring to capitulate. Articles were accordingly signed the Day following, and on the 12th the Garrison march'd out with the usual Honours, six cover'd Waggon, and four Pieces of Cannon,

non, and were conducted to *St. Omer*. They amounted to no more than 3628 Men, their Number having been much diminish'd by the Losses they sustain'd during the Siege, and there being above 1500 Wounded left behind, who were to remain in the Town till their Recovery. This Town, as well as the two last mention'd, was given up again to the *French* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

EIGHT or nine Miles North-West of *Aire*, twenty East of *Boulogne*, eighteen South-East of *Calais*, and about as many South of *Dunkirk*, stands *ST. OMER*, a large, rich, and populous City, taking its Name from a Bishop of *Terouenne*, who founded a Monastery there in the Year 660. The reputed Sanctity of this Prelate occasion'd a great Resort of People to this Place, and the Building of a considerable Town not many Years after. It was made a Bishoprick in 1559, its Bishop being Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Cambray*.

THIS City is very well fortified, and strong by Nature as well as Art, being situated in a marshy Ground upon the River *Aa*, and furnish'd with such a Number of Sluices, that upon Occasion the Country for six Miles round it may be laid under Water. The Streets are long and spacious, and the private as well as publick Buildings are many of them worth Observation. There are several handsome Suburbs belonging to the City, particularly one call'd *Haut-Pont*, which contains about three hundred Houses, all inhabited by a Race of ancient *Flemings*, who wear the old Dress and speak the old Language of the Country. Near the

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the Town is a spacious Lake, in which are several floating Islands, some of them inhabited; and in one of them is a Church, with a Monastery of the Order of *St. Bernard*.

THE Cathedral, though in the *Gothic* Taste, is a beautiful Structure; and, amongst the Religious Houses here, that of the *English Jesuits* is a very stately Fabrick. It consists of two large Squares, and is equal to any of the Colleges in *Oxford*. In this Seminary there are seldom less than two hundred *English* Scholars at a Time, who, after having gone through a proper Course of Study, are sent into the *British* Dominions to propagate the Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*. But, as to Buildings, the great Ornament of *St. Omer* is the magnificent Abby of *St. Bertin*, a fine Piece of Architecture, and much larger than *Hampton-Court* in *England*. Its Church is very beautiful, and has a high Tower or Steeple, from whence, in a clear Day, one may see the *English* Coast. In this Church *Philip* the Good held two Chapters of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, one in 1440, the other in 1461.

THIS City was taken by the Duke of *Orleans* in the Year 1677, after the Defeat of the Prince of *Orange*, who advanced as far as *Mont-Cassel* to relieve it; an Account of which Battle has been already given. It was confirm'd to the *French* by the ensuing Treaty of Peace at *Nimeguen*, and has ever since continued in their Possession.

THERE are but few more Towns in *Artois* worth our Notice, except *HESDIN*, which is a Place of great Strength, situate on the River

ver *Canche*, about twenty Miles South of *St. Omer*. It was built by the *Spaniards* in 1554, in the Place where the Village of *Mesnil* stood, as a Fort against the *French*; but these latter got Possession of it about the Year 1659, since which Time it has remain'd in their Hands.

ABOUT six Miles North of *Hesdin* lies the Village of *AGINCOURT*, or *Azin-court*, which I mention here, not as a Place considerable in itself, but remarkable for the glorious Victory obtain'd near it in the Year 1415, by *Henry* the Fifth of *England*, over a *French* Army eight or ten times more numerous than his own Forces. According to the *English* Writers the King had not above ten thousand Men, whereas the *French* were near a hundred thousand; and the *French* Historians themselves confess, that the *English* were not above fifteen or twenty thousand at most, and acknowledge that their own Army was far superior in Numbers. Be it as it will, the Odds were very great on the Side of the *French*, and the *English* gain'd immortal Honour by the Action, of which the following is a short Account.

KING *Henry* having landed near *Harfleur* in the Mouth of the *Seine* about the Middle of *August*, laid Siege to that Town, which was bravely defended, and did not capitulate till near six Weeks after he sat down before it, that is, the latter End of *September*. The Season therefore being so far advanced, and many of his Men fallen sick, he did not think it proper to enter upon any farther Action that Campaign, but determin'd to march his Army cross *Picardy*, and take Winter-Quarters in the Neighbourhood

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bourhood of *Calais*. In his March however through *Artois* he met with the *French* Army, who having got between him and *Calais*, he found himself under a Necessity of fighting. Accordingly the King drew up his little Army on a very advantagious Spot of Ground, where each Wing was flank'd with a Wood, so that the *French* could not extend their Front beyond that of the *English*; who had also planted sharp Stakes before them, to defend them against the Attack of the *French* Cavalry. This Precaution contributed very much to the Victory they afterwards obtain'd; for the Squadrons of Horse, which were order'd to charge and break the *English* Archers, falling upon the Stakes, and being at the same time overwhelm'd with a Shower of Arrows, immediately fled, broke through the Lines that were drawn up in the Rear, and put them into Confusion. Another Occasion of their Defeat, as the *French* say, was the heavy Armour of their Horsemen; for it seems it was the Custom of that Time for the Cavalry to dismount and fight on foot; and, except the first two thousand that charg'd the Archers, all the *French* Horse were dismounted. Now the Ground, say they, being at that Time very wet and soft, the *English*, who had no Armour on, and consequently were much lighter, had a great Advantage of the *French* Gendarmes, when they had discharged their Arrows, and came to attack them with their Clubs and Axes. King *Henry*, observing the Enemies Confusion, order'd a Body of Horse he had in reserve to wheel about and attack them in the Rear, whereby they were totally routed, several

several Corps that were entire quitting the Field without striking a Blow. The Loss on the Side of the *English* was inconsiderable, and no Persons of Distinction were kill'd except the Duke of *York* the King's Uncle, and the Earl of *Suffolk*; but the *French* had ten thousand Men kill'd in the Field of Battle, of whom eight thousand were Gentlemen, and fourteen thousand made Prisoners. Among the Slain were the Count of *Nevers* and the Duke of *Brabant*, two of the Duke of *Burgundy's* Brothers; the Duke of *Alençon*, the Constable the Count *d'Albret*, and three other *French* Princes: And among the Prisoners were the Dukes of *Orleans* and *Bourbon*, the Counts of *Eu*, *Vendosme*, and *Richmont*, and the Marshal *de Boucicaut*.

It is related of the Duke of *Alençon*, that seeing all was lost, he determin'd to die gloriously, and, with a Troop of young Gentlemen who attended him, broke through the *English* Archers and the Horse that were about King *Henry*, struck the Duke of *York* off his Horse at one Blow, and afterwards kill'd him; and the King stooping down to assist his Uncle, the Duke of *Alençon* cleft the Crown that was wrought on his Majesty's Helmet in form of a Crest; but being himself kill'd that very Instant, the King's Life was preserv'd, which otherwise would have been greatly endanger'd. After this Battle his Majesty continued his March to *Calais* without Interruption.

HAVING thus gone through *Artois*, I proceed now to the Province of *Hainault*, as lying next in Order.

HAINAULT.

THE Territory or Archbishoprick of *Cambray*, usually call'd the *Cambresis*, is by some reckon'd a Part of *Hainault*, tho' others make it a distinct Province, and one of the Ten whereof we are now taking a Survey. Those who make the *Cambresis* a Part of *Hainault* take the Bishoprick of *Liege* into the Number of the Ten Provinces, notwithstanding it is included in the Circle of *Westphalia*; which Division, as appearing to me the most natural, I shall here follow, and not consider the *Cambresis* as a distinct Province, but as belonging to *Hainault*.

THE Province or County of *Hainault*, which receives its Name from the River *Haine*, is bounded by *Artois* and *Flanders* on the West, by *Flanders* and *Brabant* on the North, by *Brabant*, the County of *Namur*, and the Bishoprick of *Liege* on the East, and on the South by *Champagne* and *Picardy*. Its greatest Length, from North-East to South-West, is about five and fifty Miles, and its Breadth about forty; having a fruitful Soil, and a pleasant healthful Air. They reckon in this Province above twenty strong Towns, near a thousand Villages, and twenty-six Abbeys. It is also famous for its twelve Peerdoms, which give Titles to great Families; and of all the seventeen Provinces
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the Nobility of *Hainault* are the most ancient and illustrious. The great Officers of the County are a High Bailiff, who is appointed by the Sovereign, a Seneschal, a Marshal, a great Huntsman, a Cup-bearer, a Pantler, and a Chamberlain. The Government of the Province is annex'd to the Office of High Bailiff, whose Authority is very great, and who every Year chuses the Magistrates of all the Towns. All Matters of Justice, and which relate to the Civil Government, are under his Cognizance, and he gives Judgment without Appeal. He has several Employments of Honour and Profit in his Gift, can pardon Criminals, and proposes the Aids and Subsidies to the Assembly of the States Provincial; who consist of the Nobility, the Clergy, the Gentry, the Great Officers, and the Magistrates of the Cities.

As to the *Cambresis* in particular, which lying next to *Artois* comes first under our Notice, it is about five and twenty Miles in length, but the Breadth is very unequal, being in some Places ten Miles, and in others not more than five Miles over. *CAMBRAY*, its Capital, is a large well-built City, on the River *Scheld*, not far from its Source, almost surrounded by Gardens and fruitful Meadows. It stands about twenty Miles almost East of *Arras*, fifteen South-West of *Valenciennes*, and twelve South-East of *Doway*. It is regularly fortified, and has a very strong Citadel, its Walls being all faced with Freestone; and as the neighbouring Country may be laid under Water, it is esteem'd one of the strongest Places in the *Netherlands*. The Streets are wide and handsome, most of them

terminating in the great Market-place, which is a spacious Square, adorn'd with a Town-house, one of the finest Buildings of that Kind in *Europe*. It is in this House that the Plenipotentiaries of the several Powers hold their Conferences at the Time of a Congress, for which Sort of Assemblies this City has been very famous.

THE Cathedral, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a magnificent Structure, and richly endow'd; for the Archbishop, who has both Spiritual and Temporal Jurisdiction, and calls himself Duke of *Cambray*, is reckon'd to have a hundred thousand Crowns a Year, and its forty-eight Canons and Prebends in Proportion. The Steeple of this Church is in form of a Pyramid, all of Free-stone, six hundred Steps high, and has a curious Clock, with little Brass Statues that come out and strike the Hours with their Hammers. They tell you, (but the Story seems very improbable) that this Clock was the Contrivance of a Shepherd, who bragg'd that he would go into *France* and make a finer; to prevent which, the Magistrates put out his Eyes. The Inside of the Cathedral is adorn'd, as others are, with Chapels and Altars; and in one of these Chapels are several Gold and Silver Lamps continually burning before a Picture of the Virgin, which they pretend was done by St. *Luke*. Here are likewise many fine Tombs and Statues, among which the Statues of St. *Michael* and St. *Sebastian* are most admired. The brazen Partition between the Nave of the Church and the Choir is also esteem'd a Piece of excellent Workmanship.

THERE are several other handsome Churches in *Cambray*, particularly that of *St. Sepulchre*, which is worth a Stranger's Attention. As to Convents, we find them of all Sorts in this City, both of Men and Women; among the latter of which there is an Abbey of *English Ladies*, and among the former a Monastery of *English Benedictines*. The principal Manufacture of the Place is that of fine Linen, from hence call'd *Cambrick*.

THIS City was an Episcopal See, subject to the Archbishop of *Rheims*, till the Year 1559, when it was erected into an Archbishoprick by Pope *Paul IV.* at the Request of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*. We read that *Clodion*, King of *France*, took *Cambray* in the Year 441; and that *Clovis I.* took it again in 504, killing with his own Hand one *Ragnacaire*, who had assumed the Title of King. The Emperor *Charles V.* made himself Master of it in 1544, and built a Citadel to keep the Inhabitants in Awe. It was besieged by the Duke of *Parma*, but the Duke of *Alençon*, Brother to *Henry III.* of *France*, obliged him to raise the Siege, and afterwards gave the Place to *John de Monluc de Balagny*; to whom it was confirm'd, with the Title of Prince, by King *Henry* the Fourth. The *Spaniards* however recover'd it the next Year, in whose Hands it remain'd till the Year 1677, when *Lewis XIV.* took it in Person, with an Army of fifty thousand Men; and it was ratified as a Part of his Dominions by the ensuing Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

ABOUT twelve Miles South-East of *Cambray*, upon the River *Selle*, stands CHATEAU-

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CAMBRESIS, once a considerable Town, but having suffer'd much by the Wars is now in a declining Condition. It is remarkable for a Treaty concluded there in 1559, between *Francis II.* of *France*, and *Philip II.* of *Spain*, whereby the *French* gave up to the *Spaniards* about two hundred Towns and Villages, for *St. Quintain*, *Ham*, and *Chatelet*. This Town was also confirm'd to the *French* by the above-mention'd Treaty.

THERE is hardly another Town of Note in the *Cambresis*, except we reckon *CREVECŒUR*, about four Miles South of *Cambray*; but that is not considerable enough to require a particular Description.

FOLLOWING the Course of the *Scheld* into *Hainault*, the first Town we meet with is *BOUCHAIN*, about nine Miles North of *Cambray*, and ten South-West of *Valenciennes*. The Place is small, but enjoys a good Situation, and is exceedingly well fortified. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *French* in the Year 1676, and confirm'd to them by the following Treaty of *Nimeguen*. They kept Possession of it till the Year 1711, when the Allies invested it on the 10th of *August* with thirty Battalions and twelve Squadrons under the Command of General *Fagel*. As nothing particularly remarkable happen'd during this Siege, it is sufficient to say, that the Place was well defended; but on the 11th of *September*, the Besieged, seeing the Breaches at the two Attacks against the upper Town were very wide, and that all things were preparing for a general Storm, thought fit to prevent it by offering to capitulate. The Conditions,

Conditions, however, upon which they proposed to surrender, were rejected by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Hostilities were renew'd; when such a terrible Fire was made upon the Town, that the Garrison soon after hung out white Flags at all the Attacks, and beat a second Parley. They could obtain no other Terms than to surrender Prisoners of War, and accordingly on the 14th, having deliver'd up twenty-four Colours and all their Arms, they march'd out of the Town, and were conducted to *Marchiennes*, in or order to be sent to *Holland*; but the Officers continued in *Bouchain* till farther Instructions. It was thought surprizing, that Marshal *Villars*, who had an Army in the Neighbourhood superior to that of the Allies, suffer'd this important Place to be taken under his Nose, without making any real Efforts to relieve it: But he might well excuse himself upon the Precautions of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who had taken such Measures to prevent his miscarrying in his Enterprize, that the Marshal foresaw, that if he offer'd to attack him, he should lose great Part of his Army, as well as the Town. *Bouchain*, however, was retaken by the *French* in the Year 1712, after the *British* Troops were separated from the Allies.

FROM *Bouchain* we naturally proceed to *VALENCIENNES*, the Capital of *French Hainault*, situate in a delightful Valley on the *Scheld* and the little River *Rouel*, which surround it, and pass through the principal Streets by several Channels. It is said to have derived its Name from the Emperor *Valentinian*, who built it, being pleased with the charming Situation. It lies
about

about twenty Miles South-West of *Mons*, fourteen North-East of *Cambray*, sixteen East of *Doway*, and as many almost North of *Tournay*. The Town is large, well-built, strongly fortified, and defended by a Citadel; and as it stands in a flat Country abounding with Rivulets, the Ground about it may be overflow'd, and the Approaches render'd exceeding difficult in case of a Siege.

OF the publick Buildings, that call'd *La Sale du Comte* is the most remarkable. The Town-house is a beautiful Structure all of Free-stone; its Frontispiece, which is very regular and noble, being adorn'd with exquisite Bas-Reliefs. The great Church, dedicated to the Virgin, is a magnificent old Fabrick, supported by three handsome Rows of marble Pillars. The Cloyster and Church of the Regular Canons of the Order of *St. Austin* do not want for Beauties; but above all, the Tube, which was built by *Lewis XIV*, is a Master-piece of Architecture. In the Church of the *Cordeliers* are the pompous Tombs of the Counts of *Hainault* and *Valenciennes*, which are inferior to very few in King *Henry the Seventh's* Chapel in *Westminster-Abby*. The Church of *St. Peter*, adjoining to the Town-house, is also a pretty Building, frequented by the Magistrates of the City.

THE Magistracy of *Valenciennes* is composed of a Provost, a Lieutenant Provost, twelve Aldermen, two Counsellors, and three Recorders. Here is also a particular Council consisting of twenty-five Members, the general Council of two hundred, and the Provost Criminal with his Assistants. It is said the ancient Form of Government

vernment in this City was so excellent, that the Republick of *Venice* sent Deputies to collect their Laws, and afterwards establish'd them in its own Dominions. The Place still retains some of its old Privileges and Immunities; in particular it is an Asylum for Debtors and Criminals, but with some Restrictions, this Privilege having been very much abused, to the Defiance of all Law and Justice. It had formerly a good Trade in Cloth and *French* Wines; at present its chief Manufactures are those of Silk and Linen.

TRAVELLERS generally make an Excursion to see the fine Abby of *Vicogne*, about three Miles from *Valenciennes*, which indeed is well worth every one's Observation. The Apartments of the Abbot and the Religious are extremely magnificent; and one of the Churches is a noble Piece of Architecture, large, regular, and full of Ornaments. A Man of Learning is sure of finding an agreeable Amusement here, for in the Library he will meet with a great Number of curious printed Books, and many scarce and valuable Manuscripts.

THE City of *Valenciennes* had formerly Counts of its own, who had a Power of coining Money. It fell by Marriage to the Counts of *Hainault* and *Flanders*, and to the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* in the Year 1346; after which it came to the House of *Austria*. On *March* 17, 1677, the late *French* King took it by Storm, after a Siege of eight Days, when he only design'd to have taken a Hornwork. He saved the Town from being plunder'd, but made the Inhabitants pay forty thousand Crowns, which he laid out upon the Citadel. This was the first

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first Town in these Parts that denied Obedience to the Prince of *Parma*, and refused to admit a Garrison. It was confirm'd to the *French* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and continues in their Possession.

ABOUT six Miles North-East of *Valenciennes*, and ten or twelve to the Westward of *Mons*, stands *CONDÉ*, at the Conflux of the Rivers *Scheldt* and *Haine*, in a low and marshy Country. The Town is small, but exceedingly well fortified, and strong by the Nature of its Situation. There are few Buildings in the Place worth taking Notice of, except some of the Religious Houses, and the Governor's Palace, which indeed is a very handsome Structure. The Town gives Title to a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*.

IN the Marshes in the Neighbourhood of *Condé* is one of the finest Decoys for Wild-Ducks in the World; wherein they tell you, that in the Months of *October* and *November*, they take about a thousand in a Day; and it is forbidden, under Pain of Death, for any one to fire a Gun within a League of it during the Wild-Duck Season.

THIS Town has been often taken and retaken by the *French* and *Spaniards*. The last Time the *French* took it was in the Year 1676, and it was confirm'd to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. After the Victory gain'd over them at *Ramillies*, they cast up Lines, which ran from *Mons* along the *Haine* to *Condé*, and from thence along the *Scheldt* to *Tournay*.

EIGHT Miles South of *Condé*, and six South-East of *Valenciennes*, stands *QUESNOY*, a
little

little fortified Town, which has been in the Hands of the *French* ever since the Year 1654. It was taken by the Allies indeed in 1712, but retaken by the *French* the same Year, after the *British* Troops under the Duke of *Ormond* withdrew from the confederate Army.

FIVE Miles to the Eastward of *Quesnoy*, and twelve South-West of *Mons*, is an old Town, of no great Strength, call'd *BAVAY*, in which we meet with nothing remarkable. The *French*, in their Retreat after the Battle of *Malplaquet*, left fifteen Hundred of their wounded Men in the Place, who were made Prisoners by the Allies.

HAVING mention'd the Battle of *Malplaquet* or *Blaregnies*, two Villages in the Neighbourhood of *Bavay*, *Mons*, and *Maubeuge*, I believe the Reader will not be displeased to have a particular Account of that memorable Action. This Battle was fought on the 11th of *September* 1709, between the Allies commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* on one Side, and the *French* under the Command of the Marshals *Villars* and *Boufflers* on the other; each Army consisting of above a hundred thousand Men, all veteran Forces. The Left Wing of the *French*, commanded by Marshal *Villars*, was posted near *Blangies*, having before them the Woods of *Blangies* and *Sart*. Their Center was before *Erquennes* and *Tanieres*; and the Right Wing, under Marshal *Boufflers*, had in Flank the Wood of *Jansart*. The open Ground between the two Woods was about three thousand Paces, across which was thrown up a triple Entrenchment, and before that Entrenchment

trenchment was a Village, cover'd strongly by Ditches and Hedges. The Woods on both Wings were fell'd and entrench'd, and a hundred Pieces of Cannon planted in the Avenues.

THE *French* having made this Disposition, the whole Army of the Allies, which faced them at a small Distance, moved towards them betimes in the Morning. General *Schulemberg*, with the *British* and other Troops from *Tournay*, was drawn up to the Right of the Wood of *Sart*; the Infantry of Prince *Eugene's* Army along the great Road which passes through that Wood; and General *Lottum*, with Part of the Foot of the Right Wing, to the Left of the same Wood. The rest of the Infantry of that Wing, consisting chiefly of *Hanoverians*, had in Front the Lines in the Opening between that Wood and the Village: And the Infantry of the *States*, commanded by the Prince of *Nassau*, some Battalions excepted, had in Front the Lines between the Village and the Wood of *Jansart*. The Horse of the whole Army were posted behind the Foot, to support and second them where the Ground would permit.

THE Signal for the Onset being given by the Discharge of fifty Pieces of Cannon, the whole Confederate Army moved together, and began the Attack with incredible Bravery, and with such Success at the Wood of *Sart*, that, after an Hour's Resistance, the Enemy were driven out of the Wood, and out of their Entrenchments. On the Left, between the Village and the Wood of *Jansart*, the *Dutch*, having three Entrenchments before them, forced the two first; but, in the Attack of the third, were repulsed

pulsed by the great Fire of the Enemy, and lost abundance of Men. They rallied again, however, and the Right Wing having in the mean Time made themselves Masters of the Wood of *Sart*, and coming to flank the Entrenchments between the two Woods, gave the Horse an Opportunity of breaking into them; and though the first Squadrons that enter'd were repulsed, yet all broke through at last, and advanced into the Plain to charge the Cavalry of the Enemy. The Left Wing of the Confederates also drove the *French* from their Entrenchments in the Wood of *Jansart*.

THE *English* Foot in the Right Wing, with those of Prince *Eugene*, having march'd through the Wood of *Sart* with much Difficulty, forcing the Enemy to retire as they advanced, began to form themselves upon the Plain. This being done, the Duke of *Marlborough* commanded a Halt, and rode to observe what had pass'd on the Left, where the Troops of the *States* had attack'd the *French* between the two Woods; and the Duke seeing how much the *Dutch* had suffer'd, order'd Lieutenant-General *Witbers* to march with the Body under his immediate Direction to sustain them: But upon farther Deliberation, and Notice that the Lieutenant-General had been attack'd, and was actually engaged with the Enemy, and all Things going well on the Right, the Duke thought fit rather to press on the Advantages there, than to hazard a new Motion towards the Left in the Heat of the Action. It was soon after, that the Enemy's Left began to retire towards *Attiche*, and draw off their Cannon from the Plain

Plain of *Bleron*. Their Foot also began to break in the Center; whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* commanded the Earl of *Orkney* to attack them in their Entrenchments on the Plain before *Bleron*, with Directions, if he succeeded there, to post himself in those Entrenchments, and cover the Horse as they should file off through the Woods into the Plain, in order to charge the Enemy's Cavalry. This was executed with great Resolution and Success; and though the first Squadrons, as has been already observed, were repulsed, yet before the Horse of the Allies were all march'd into the Plain, and while they were forming themselves in Order of Battle, the *French* Horse retired by the Way of *Bavay*; and the Right of their Foot, which were entrench'd on the Plain of *Bleron*, also march'd off with great Precipitation, In a word, the whole Army retreated by different Ways, leaving the Field and sixteen Pieces of Cannon to the victorious Confederates.

PRINCE *Eugene*, who in the Beginning of the Action was slightly wounded in the Head, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Count *Tilly*, were continually at the Head of the Troops in the hottest of the Fire. The Field-Deputies of the States likewise animated the Troops all the while by their Presence, and M. *Goslinga* had a Horse shot under him, and one of his Servants wounded. Lieutenant-General Count *Oxenstiern* and the *Prussian* General *Tettau* were kill'd. Lieutenant-General *Spar* was wounded in the Shoulder, Brigadier *May* in the Head; and M. *Denys*, Adjutant of the Prince of *Nassau* was also wounded, and the Prince himself had two Horses

Horfes kill'd under him. On the Side of the *French*, the Marshal *Villars* was shot in the Knee, the Duke *de Guiche* in the Leg, M. *Albergotti* in the Thigh; and they had at least twenty-five other Officers of Distinction kill'd, and twenty wounded. Indeed all the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, shew'd in this bloody Battle (the bloodiest that had been fought for many Years, and between the greatest Armies) as much Resolution and Firmness as were ever seen, or ever can be expected from valiant Men; the Fight being very obstinate from half an Hour past Eight in the Morning, till Three in the Afternoon; and the *French* were so advantageously posted, that when the Battle was over, the Allies wonder'd how they had surmounted such Difficulties. As to the Number of the Slain and Wounded in this Action, it cannot perhaps be certainly known; but in general it is agreed, that above twenty thousand Men on both Sides were left dead on the Field of Battle; nor must it be wonder'd at, if half of these were lost by the Conquerors.

I NOW return to give an Account of the principal Towns in *Hainault*, of which the last taken notice of was *Bavay*. Six Miles to the Eastward of this Place, and ten South of *Mons*, we meet with *MAUBEUGE*, a rich and strong Town situate upon the River *Sambre*. Next to its Strength, it seems chiefly remarkable for a noble Chapter of Canoneffes, who must prove their Nobility for four Degrees, by Father and Mother, before they can be admitted. They may marry when they please, and are govern'd by an Abbess of their own chusing, who fills

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up all the vacant Prebends in the other Convents of the Town. The Country depending on *Maubeuge*, in which are seventy Villages, is likewise under the Direction of this Abbess, who has a Temporal as well as Spiritual Jurisdiction, and a Power of coining Money if she pleases. The *Spaniards* yielded both the Town and its Dependencies to the *French* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

HIGHER up the *Sambre*, about fifteen Miles South-West of *Maubeuge*, and twenty South-East of *Cambray*, stands *LANDRECT*, a little strong Town, which was yielded to the *French* by the *Pyrenean* Treaty.

AVESNES, another fortified Town, situate on the River *Hepres*, nine Miles to the Eastward of *Landrecy*, and twelve South of *Maubeuge*, has been in the Hands of the *French* ever since the Year 1659, when it was given up to them by the Treaty above-mention'd.

TWENTY Miles East of *Avesnes*, and twenty-seven South-East of *Mons*, lies *MARIENBOURG*, on the Confines of the Bishoprick of *Leige*, which was also yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of *Pyrenees*, but merits no particular Description.

ANOTHER inconsiderable Town, except on account of its Fortifications, is *PHILIPPEVILLE*, which stands about six Miles North of *Mariembourg*, and twelve South of *Charleroy*, and is in the Possession of the *French*.

Six or seven Miles South-West of *Mariembourg*, upon the River *Blanche-Eau*, lies *Chimay*, a pretty large Town belonging to the *French*,
but

but not considerable enough to require any farther Notice.

THE last Town worth mentioning in *French Hainault* is *BEAUMONT*, which lies about sixteen Miles South-East of *Mons*, and ten to the Eastward of *Maubeuge*. It is situate on a pleasant Hill, from whence it derives its Name, but is a Place of little Consequence.

Of that Part of *Hainault* which is subject to the House of *Austria*, *MONS* is the Capital, and naturally comes first under Consideration. It is so call'd because it stands upon a Hill, its lower Parts being water'd by the River *Trouille*, which a little below falls into the *Haine*. It lies twenty-six Miles South-West of *Brussels*, twenty North-East of *Valencienues*, thirty-six West of *Namur*, and South-East of *Tournay*. The Town is large and well fortified, the Streets are broad, the Squares spacious, and the Buildings magnificent, particularly the Town-house, the Palace of the Government, and that of the Council of the Province, which are finely adorn'd with Sculpture and Painting.

THIS City is remarkable for its College or Chapter of Canonesses, founded by a Princess of *Lorrain*, by whose Appointment none but the Descendants of noble Families can be admitted into the Society. They are thirty in Number, and have their Houses round the Collegiate Church of *St. Woodrow*, as the Prebendaries have round the Cathedrals in *England*. They all keep their Coaches, and when they go abroad they are dress'd like other Ladies, but in the Choir they appear clad in White, with a black Mantle lined with Ermin. They may

marry when they please, but then they are obliged to quit the College. The Elector of *Bavaria*, when he was Governor of the *Low Countries*, and after the Battle of *Ramillies*, kept his Court here, fell in Love with one of them who was a Princess, and she was for many Years his favourite Mistress.

THE Church of *St. Woodrow* is a large and magnificent Structure, and remarkable for its great Number of Windows, like that of *Salisbury* in *England*. The Side-Altars and Chapels are all of Marble and Jasper; and there is a Marble Tomb in it finely embellish'd with Statues, among which those of the cardinal Virtues are much esteem'd. Several other Churches in *Mons* are worth seeing, particularly that of the *Jesuits*, and that of the *Ursulines*; and many of the Monasteries are handsome Structures.

IN the Year 1572 *Mons* was surprized by Count *Lewis* of *Nassau* Brother to the Prince of *Orange*, who made use of the following Stratagem. He sent thither twelve Soldiers who pretended to be Merchants, and to have great Quantities of Wine upon the Road, which they desired might be let in betimes in the Morning, lest it should be damaged by the Heat of the Day; and having by this means obtain'd the Keys before the usual Time of opening the Gates, some Troops that lay in Ambush enter'd and took the City; but it was retaken the same Year by the Duke of *Alva*.

IN 1678 it was block'd up for some time by the *French* Army under the Command of the Duke of *Luxemburg*; but *William* Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King of *England*, (either not knowing,

knowing, or dissembling his Knowledge that the Peace of *Nimeguen* had been signed) attack'd the Duke on the 17th of *August*, at Two in the Afternoon, while he was at Dinner, and obtain'd a signal Victory, though with great Slaughter on both Sides. This was call'd the Battle of *St. Dennis*, because the *French* were encamp'd near the Abby of that Name; and so confident was the Duke of *Luxemburg* of the good Posture of the whole Army, that he sent word to the Marshal *d'Etrades* at *Nimeguen*, *That whereas he thought his Army to be stronger than that of the Prince of Orange, yet he was so posted, that if he had but 10000 Men, and the Prince 40000, he was sure he could not be forced.* Those of Note who commanded under the Prince were the Duke of *Monmouth*, Count *Waldeck*, *M. Auverquerque*; and the brave Earl of *Offory*, who, with the *English* and *Scotch* Troops under his Command, did Wonders. The Action lasted till Nine and Night, under favour of which the Duke of *Luxemburg* thought fit to retire, leaving behind him his Dead and Wounded.

THE *French* invested *Mons* again on the 15th of *March* 1691; and *Lewis XIV*, notwithstanding all the Dissuasions of *Madam de Maintenon*, (who represented to his Majesty that he was going to venture his Health in a dangerous Season, and his Reputation in a doubtful Enterprize) arriv'd there on the 21st, and took a Circuit about the Town, accompanied by the *Dauphin*, the Duke of *Orleans*, and the Duke of *Chartres*. The Religious here, who were known to be Friends to *France*, were so impor-

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fortunate with the Governor to capitulate when they saw the Town on fire in several Places, and threaten'd him so much in case of Refusal, that he was obliged to beat a Parley on the 8th of *April*, after a Fortnight's open Trenches, and obtain'd a very honourable Capitulation. Most of the Marshals of *France*, and the best Generals of the Kingdom, besides the King and the *Dauphin*, were present at this Siege. The Duke *de Montfort* receiv'd a Musket-shot in the Head, and *Boufflers* one behind his Ear. M. *Albergotti* likewise receiv'd a slight Hurt, and many other Officers of less Note were kill'd and wounded.

IN 1697 this City was restored to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, but the *French* seiz'd it again after the Death of *Charles* the Second of *Spain*, and kept Possession of it till the Year 1709, when it was taken from them by the Allies after the memorable Battle of *Malplaquet*, of which a particular Account has been already given. The Trenches were open'd before it on the 25th of *September*, when Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* receiv'd a Wound in his Neck, and his Adjutant was kill'd. The next Day the Besieged made a Sally, and *Hill's* Regiment, which was in the Trenches, was put into some Disorder; but being sustain'd by a Regiment of *Prussians*, the Enemies were repuls'd. On the 1st of *October* the Allies took a little Hornwork and Redoubt, by which they became Masters of a Shuice, that was of great Use for letting out the Water that incommoded them; and these Works likewise cover'd the Mills wherein the Besieged used to grind most
of

of their Corn. In short, the Besiegers carried on their Approaches with great Vigour, and almost every Day gain'd some Advantage or other, till at length, on the 20th, the Garrison beat a Parley and hung out white Flags, to signify their Desire to capitulate. On the 23^d they march'd out, and were conducted to *Maubeuge* and *Namur*, leaving Hostages for the Payment of their Debts, and satisfying other just Pretensions of the City. By the Treaty of *Utrecht* this Place was confirm'd to the Emperor.

Six Miles to the Westward of *Mons*, upon the River *Haine*, stands *ST. GUILLAIN*, a little fortified Town, but not of much Consequence. A Day or two before the Battle of *Malplaquet*, Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, with a Detachment from the Blockade of *Mons*, took it Sword in Hand, and made the Garrison Prisoners of War.

ABOUT eight Miles South-East of *Mons*, upon a Branch of the *Haine*, we meet with *BINCH*, or *Bins*, formerly a populous Place, but almost ruin'd in the Wars of the *Low Countries*, and of no great Strength at present.

Six Miles to the Eastward of *Mons* stands *ROECLES*, or *Roeulx*, another little wall'd Town, but a very inconsiderable Place.

TWELVE Miles North-West of *Mons*, and fifteen East of *Tournay*, upon the River *Dendre*, stands *ATH* or *Aeth*, a very strong Town being perfectly cover'd by the Fortifications and the Trees on the Ramparts, insomuch that very little can be discern'd from without except the Top of the Steeple. It has more than once endured a long Siege against an Army of a

hundred thousand Men. The *French* took it in the Year 1667, but it was restored to the *Spaniards* by the ensuing Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It was taken again by the *French* in 1697, and yielded to the *Spaniards* a second time by the Treaty of *Ryswick*. In 1701, however, the *French* seiz'd it again; but in 1706 it was invested by the Allies, with forty Battalions and thirty Squadrons, under the Command of M. *Auverquerque*. The Trenches were open'd before it on the 20th of *September*, and the Works were carried on with so much Success, that on the 29th the Be-siegers made a Lodgment on the Covert Way, and the 30th at Night they possess'd themselves of the Counter-guard before the Bastion which was attack'd. This obliged the Garrison to beat a Parley, and they sent two Officers to demand an honourable Capitulation; but after a long Contest they could obtain no other Terms, than to surrender themselves Prisoners of War. Accordingly, on the 4th of *October*, 150 Officers, and about 600 Soldiers, (which were all that remain'd of 2100, except 300 Sick and Wounded left in the Hospitals) were sent to *Ghent*, there to be embark'd for *Bergen-op-Zoom*. The Town of *Ath* was confirm'd to the House of *Austria* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

ABOUT seven Miles to the Westward of *Ath*, near the Source of the River *Dendre*, is *LEUSE*; and three or four Miles almost South of *Ath* lies *CHIEVRES*; both of them wall'd Towns, but not considerable enough to be particularly described.

UPON the same River *Dendre*, about five Miles North of *Ath*, and twelve West of *Halte*,
stands

stands *LESSINES*, another wall'd Town, but of very little Consequence.

SEVEN Miles North-East of *Mons*, upon the River *Senne*, stands a little fortified Town call'd *SOIGNIES*; a few Miles farther, in the Road to *Halle* and *Brussels*, lies *BRAINE-LE-COMTE*; but neither of these Places are remarkable enough to deserve a particular Description.

ABOUT five Miles North-East of the last-mention'd Place, in the Road between *Ath* and *Brussels*, lies a pretty Town call'd *ENGHIEN*, which is chiefly remarkable for the fine Palace, Park, and Gardens of the Duke of *Aremberg*, which some have stiled the *Versailles* of the *Netherlands*. The Palace is a magnificent modern Structure; the Park is very spacious, and planted with Rows of Trees, as in *England*; the Gardens are larger than those of *Hampton-Court*, with beautiful Grottos, Canals, Cascades, *Jets d'Eau*, and other Water-Works. Here we see the Resemblance of a Town attack'd and defended, by Water spouting out of the Mouths of Cannons and Musquets; and here is likewise a large and well contrived Labyrinth, and a Mall, like that in *St. James's Park*. *Engbien* gives Title of Prince to the Duke of *Aremberg*; the Principality, which consists of the Town and eighteen Villages, and anciently belong'd to the House of *Bourbon*, having been sold to the Duke's Ancestors in the Year 1607, by *Henry the Fourth of France*.

HERE give me Leave to mention the little Village of *Steenkirk*, which lies in the Neighbourhood of *Engbien*, and is famous for a Battle

tle fought near it on the 3^d of *August* 1692, between the Confederates under the Command of King *William*, and the *French* under the Duke of *Luxemburg*. The Fight was very sharp and bloody, both the *English* and *Dutch* Troops performing to Admiration; and though the *French*, by reason of their advantageous Situation, amongst Hills, Morasses, and Defiles, kept the Field, yet they had no great Reason to boast of a Victory, or to sing *Te Deum*, the Loss being pretty equal on both Sides. Nor was the Advantage gain'd by the *French* owing only to their almost inaccessible Situation, but to a false Movement happening through the unfortunate Fall of Lieutenant-General *Mackay*, and the wounding of *Tettau*, and to the Intelligence which the Duke of *Luxemburg* receiv'd of his Majesty's Designs from one of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Domesticks, who, being fully convicted of it, was afterwards hang'd upon a Tree in sight of the Army.

THERE is but one Town more in *Hainault* that is worth taking Notice of, which is *HALLE*, situate on the River *Senne*, in the Road between *Mans* and *Brussels*, about twenty Miles North-East of the former, and eight South-West of the latter. It stands in a pleasant Country, and is a wall'd Town, but of no great Strength. It is chiefly remarkable for an Image of the Blessed Virgin, which is enshrined in Gold, and hath a Crown of the same Metal on its Head, holding a little Image of our Saviour in one Hand, and a gilded Rose in the other. This occasions a great Resort of Devotees to the Church where it is kept, especially on

on the first of *September*, at which Time rich Presents are likewise sent thither from the neighbouring Towns and Cities.

B R A B A N T;

With *ANTWERP*, or the *Marquisate of the Holy Empire*; and the Lordship of *MECHLIN*, or *MALINES*.

THOUGH these are reckon'd three of the Ten Provinces of the *Austrian Netherlands*, yet I chuse to consider them together rather than separately, as they are all, properly speaking, comprehended in the Duchy of *Brabant*. This Duchy is bounded on the East by the Bishoprick of *Liege*, on the West by *Flanders* and *Zealand*, on the North by *Holland* and *Guelderland*, and on the South by *Namur* and *Hainault*; extending near seventy Miles in Length, and Sixty in Breadth. The Air is healthful, and the Country generally fruitful, except the Northern Part, where the Soil is sandy and barren. The Face of the Country is for the most part plain and open, but in some Parts it rises into Hills, and is cloathed with Wood. It is well water'd by the *Dyle*, the *Demer*, and many other Rivers.

It seems proper to begin our Account of this Province with the City of *BRUSSELS*, which is not only the Capital of *Brabant*, but of all the *Austrian Netherlands*. This City stands on the Declivity of a Hill, on the River *Senne*, about thirty Miles South-East of *Ghent*, and twenty-five South of *Antwerp*. The Place is large, but not populous in proportion to its Bigness; nor is the City itself so pleasant as its Suburbs, where the Burghers have their Gardens for their Summer Recreation. As a Traveller approaches it from *Alost*, it makes a very handsome Appearance; and though, when we are in it, it is all up-hill and down-hill, yet the Streets are wide, the Market-Places spacious, and many of the Buildings uniform and elegant. It has seven Gates, being wall'd round, and in other respects pretty well fortified, but incapable of sustaining a long Siege on account of its Dimensions.

THE great Market-Place is one of the finest Squares in *Europe*, in which stands the Town-house, a very noble Structure, having a Tower three hundred and sixty-four Feet high, and on the Top of it a brazen Statue of *St. Michael*. The Apartment in this House where the States of the Province meet is finely adorn'd with original Paintings, but what is most admired are eight Pieces of Tapestry in gilt Frames, exhibiting the History of the Resignation of *Charles the Fifth* to his Son and Brother, and done to so great a Perfection, that they are said to surpass the most curious Paintings. The rest of this large Square is encompass'd with the Halls of the several trading Companies, which are all
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of a height, and the Fronts adorn'd with Sculpture, Gilding and Inscriptions. In each of these Halls is a great Room, where the Business of the Company is transacted, and the rest of the Building serves for a Tavern.

As *Brussels* is the usual Residence of the Regent of the *Austrian Netherlands*, of course it is much frequented by the Nobility and People of Distinction. After the old Imperial Palace was burnt, the Archduchess, the present Governess of the *Netherlands*, chose to reside in the Palace of *Orange*, which stands on an Eminence, and overlooks the whole City. In the Neighbourhood of this Palace are those of the Prince *de Ligne*, the Dukes of *Arenberg* and *Arschot*, the Princes of *Epinoy*, *Rubenpré*, and *Egmont*, which are fill'd with Collections of original Paintings, by the most famous *Italian* and *Flemish* Masters. The Gardens likewise of the Citizens of *Brussels* are very pleasant and beautiful, on account of their Canals, Fountains, and other Water-Works, and their great Variety of fine Flowers, in raising which even the meanest of the People are extremely curious.

THOUGH the Plays acted at *Brussels* are very indifferent, the Theatre is one of the noblest and largest in *Europe*. It was built by the Duke of *Bavaria* in the Year 1700, and has (after the *Italian* Manner) several Rows of Boxes or Closets, most of them with Chimneys in them, which the Nobility generally take by the Winter. One of these little Rooms is said to be lined with Looking-glass, in such manner that the Prince to whom it belongs can sit in a Corner

ner of it, with half a dozen Friends, and drink a Bottle, or eat a Supper by a warm Fire, and view the whole Representation in the Glass, without being seen by the Actors or the Company.

THE Churches in this City are very magnificent, especially that of *St. Gudule*, which is the Cathedral. It is an old *Gothic* Building, with two large Towers on the East End, and is encompass'd with Balustrades of Iron. On the Pillars, in the Body of the Church, are the Statues of our Saviour and six Apostles on one Side, and of the Virgin *Mary* and six more on the other, all as big as the Life. In the Choir are several beautiful Monuments of illustrious Princes; the finest of which, towards the great Altar, is that of *Ernest*, Archduke of *Austria*, Governor of the *Low Countries*. But this Church is most famous for three consecrated Hosts, which are preserv'd in one of its little Chapels, and from which they say Blood issued on their being stabb'd by a *Jew* in Contempt of our Blessed Saviour. They are expos'd every Festival in a Chalice richly set with Diamonds, and are annually carried about the City in Procession with great Solemnity.

MANY other Churches in *Brussels* are worth a Traveller's Observation, and that of the *Jesuits* among the rest, to which we ascend by a stately Stair-Case. All the other Religious Orders have their Monasteries and Churches here, and among the many Nunneries there are two *English*, the one of *Dominican* Ladies, founded by Cardinal *Howard* in the Reign of King *Charles*
the

the Second, and the other of *Benedictines*. There are also several Hospitals, which are well endow'd and kept exceeding neat; some of which are for the Entertainment of Strangers, who are supplied with Necessaries for three Days; and one of them is for foundling Children.

No City is better provided with Water than *Brussels*, there being publick Fountains, adorn'd with Statues, at the Corners of many of the Streets. The Fountain in the Middle of the Town-house, of *Neptune* and his *Tritons* spouting out Water, and the Horse from his Mouth and Nostrils, is much admired. Here is likewise Plenty of good Wine, as well as Water, and very cheap; and the City is well supplied with Provisions in general. It is said to have entertain'd at one Time seven crown'd Heads, besides the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Lorraine*, with nine thousand Horse belonging to their Retinues; and indeed the Inns or Eating-houses of *Brussels* are not inferior to any in *Europe*.

THE principal Manufactures of this City are Lace, Tapestry, and Camblets, all which they have brought to very great Perfection. In other Respects its Trade is not very considerable, though it has a Communication with the River *Rupple* which falls into the *Scheld*, and consequently with the Sea, by means of a fine navigable Canal, about fifteen Miles in Length. This Canal was cut in the Reigns of *Charles V.* and *Philip II.* Kings of *Spain*, and was a Work of incredible Labour, the Engineers being obliged to level a Mountain to effect it, and to erect Sluices, whereby Vessels are rais'd perpendicularly

dicularly to a surprizing Height. There is a fine Road planted with Trees on each Side of the Canal for several Miles, where the Ladies take the Air in their Coaches.

WHEN the *Netherlands* revolted, *Brussels* was possess'd for some time by the Confederates, but was reduced to Extremity, and forced to surrender to the Duke of *Parma* in the Year 1585, after which it fell under the Crown of *Spain*. It suffer'd very much in 1696, when it was bombarded by Marshal *Villeroy*, who came before it with a hundred thousand Men when King *William* was at the Siege of *Namur*; and though Prince *Vaudemont*, who lay within the Walls with thirty thousand Men; prevented its being surpriz'd, yet there were above two thousand Houses demolish'd in the Middle of the Town, together with several of the publick Structures. By this means great part of the City was reduced to a Heap of Rubbish, though it was rebuilt soon after with great Advantage. It was again vigorously attack'd by the Elector of *Bavaria* in 1708, while the Confederates were employ'd in the Siege of *Lisle*; but the Duke of *Marlborough* having pass'd the *Scheld*, and marching with great Expedition to its Relief, the Elector withdrew from before it in the Night-time, leaving behind him most of his Artillery.

BETWEEN *Brussels* and *Mechlin*, six Miles distant from each, stands *VILVORDEN*, a little Town upon the River *Senne*, full of Religious Houses. It is strong both by Art and Situation, but of no great Consequence. It has an old

old Castle, founded in 1375, wherein Prisoners of State were formerly confin'd, and the Records of *Brabant* deposited.

FIFTEEN Miles South of *Brussels* lies *NIVELLE*, one of the pleasantest Towns in the *Netherlands*, but of no great Strength, having no other Fortifications than a single Wall. It is remarkable for a Nunnery of noble Ladies, who enjoy all manner of innocent Freedoms, and are not confin'd to their Cloyster, as in other Places. Their Governess, who has the Title of *Madam de Nivelles*, is chosen by themselves, the Prince and the Pope giving their Consent. The Town has several Privileges, and is considerable for the great Quantities of fine Linen made there, equal to that of *Cambray*.

KEEPING South-East from *Nivelles* we meet with *GEMBLOURS*, a Town upon the River *Orneau*, ten Miles North-West of *Namur*, eighteen South of *Louvain*, and about twenty from *Brussels*. It stands on a steep Hill, with Precipices all round it, except towards the East; but it is considerable at present for nothing else but a Monastery dedicated to *St. Benedict*, the Abbot whereof is Lord of the Place, and takes the first Place among the Lay-Nobility in the Assembly of the States Provincial.

NORTH-EAST of *Gemblours*, upon the River *Gias*, stands *JUDOIGNE*, about fifteen Miles North of *Namur*, and twelve South-East of *Louvain*. It is a fortified Town, but of no great Consequence; and fell into the Hands of the Confederates upon the forcing of the *French* Lines by the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1705.

98 *A VIEW of the Austrian*

In the Neighbourhood of this Place (by some call'd the Plains of *Judoigne*) was fought the memorable Battle of *Ramillies*, wherein the Allies obtain'd such a glorious and important Victory, that the Particulars of it deserve to be related.

THE Village of *Ramillies* lies at the Source of the River *Gbeete*, a few Miles South of *Judoigne*, and about half a League to the North of the *Mehaigne*, the Ground between that River and the Village being open and level. The *Gbeete* runs from *Ramillies* to another Village call'd *Autreglise*, through a marshy Ground; and beyond *Autreglise* the River grows wider, and the Ground unpassable. The *French* had posted a Brigade of Foot next to the *Mehaigne*, and fill'd the Interval between that and *Ramillies* with upwards of a hundred Squadrons, among which were the Troops of the Household. At *Ramillies* above twenty Battalions of Foot were intrench'd, and defended by a Battery of twelve Pieces of treble Cannon. From thence to *Autreglise* they had form'd a Line of Foot along the *Gbeete*, and a Line of Horse at some Distance behind them.

THIS was the Situation of the *French* Army, under the Command of the Elector of *Bavaria* and Marshal *Villeroy*, when they were attack'd on *Whitsunday*, the 12th of May O. S. in the Year 1706, by the Confederate Army commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur *Auverquerque*. The Left Wing, where the *Dutch* was posted, began the Attack about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, with four Battalions, who push'd the Brigade of Foot above-

mentioned

mention'd from their Post on the *Mehaigne*; and about the same time M. *Auverquerque* led the Horse of the same Wing to the Charge. The Success was doubtful for half an Hour, which the Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving, order'd the Horse of the Right Wing (except the *English*, who were seventeen Squadrons) to support those on the Left. Here, while the Duke was rallying some, and giving Orders for others to charge, he was in very great Danger, being singled out by several of the most resolute of the *French* King's Household Troops; and being dismounted, they had either kill'd or taken him, had not the Duke of *Argyle*, Major-General *Murray*, and others, come seasonably to his Assistance, and repuls'd the Enemy; while Captain *Molesworth*, one of his *Aids de Camp*, bravely ran the Hazard of his Life, by throwing himself off his Horse to remount his General. After this the Duke had still a greater Escape; for having a Horse shot under him, as Colonel *Bingfield*, his Gentleman of the Horse, was remounting him, the Colonel had his Head taken off by a Cannon-Ball.

WHILE this was doing, Lieutenant-General *Schultz*, with twelve Battalions of Foot, attack'd the Village of *Ramillies*; and the Duke having order'd the whole Line of Foot to support them, they drove the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the same time charged the rest of their Foot that were posted behind the *Gheete*, as mention'd above.

By this time the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse being entirely defeated by our Left, the Horse of our Left fell upon the Foot of their

Right, cutting to pieces twenty of their Battalions, and taking their Colours and Cannon. The rest of their Foot also being entirely broke, the Horse of their Left Wing seem'd to make a Stand, to gain Time for them to retire; but were charged with such Bravery by the *English* Horse, that they quite abandon'd their Foot in the Village of *Autreglise*, where our Dragoons made a terrible Slaughter of them; and the *French* King's own Regiment of Foot, call'd the *Regiment du Roy*, begg'd for Quarter, and deliver'd up their Arms and Colours to Lord *John Hay*'s Regiment of *Scots* Dragoons; while the Blue Guards and *Dopf*'s Dragoons broke the Troops of the *French* King's Household.

Thus the Confederates gain'd a compleat Victory, the Glory of which was so much the greater, as the *French* were possess'd of a very advantageous Post, and were also superior in Number. The Battle was fought for two Hours and a half with extreme Eagerness and Fury, and the *French* made a terrible Fire; but the Bravery and Resolution of the confederate Troops surmounted all Difficulties, and having put the Enemy to the Rout, they pursued them till One o'Clock the next Morning, taking a great Number of Prisoners in the Pursuit. The Confusion of the *French* after this Defeat was inexpressible; and it was believed upon the Whole, that one half of the Troops that escaped deserted their Colours.

ACCORDING to the best Computation that could be made, the *French* are supposed to have had eight thousand Men kill'd on the Field of Battle, and about six thousand made Prisoners.

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Among the Slain were the Prince *de Monbazon*, Prince *Maximilian*, and several other Persons of Note; and in the Number of Prisoners were two Major-Generals, two Brigadier-Generals, a Son of Marshal *Tallard*, a Nephew of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, and many other Officers of Distinction. They also lost sixty-three Colours and twenty-six Standards, ninety Pieces of Cannon, all their Arms and Ammunition, their Carriages, Bread-Waggons, Pontons, and Baggage. These Colours and Standards were afterwards carried in Procession through the City of *London*, and hung up in the *Guild-hall*, as those taken at *Blenheim* were in that of *Westminster*.

CONSIDERING the Importance of the Victory, the Loss of the Allies was very small, who had not above eleven hundred Men kill'd, and two thousand six hundred wounded. Among the former were Prince *Lewis* of *Hesse-Cassel*, one Count, nine Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, five Captains of Horse and four of Foot, one Cornet, two Ensigns and an Adjutant. Among the latter were several Colonels, Majors, and Captains. This Victory was followed by the Reduction of almost all the *Netherlands* in two Months time, most of the considerable Cities in *Brabant* and *Flanders* making their Submission, and acknowledging King *Charles III.* for their Sovereign.

ABOUT six Miles North-East of *Judoigne*, and as many South-East of *Tirlemont*, stands the little Town of *LANDEN*, a Place of some Strength, but chiefly famous for a Battle fought near it (sometimes call'd the Battle of *Neer-*

winden) on the 19th of *July*, O. S. 1693. when the Dukes of *Luxemburg*, *Villeroy*, and *Berwick*, with the *French* Army, attack'd that command-ed by the late King *William* and the late Ele-ctor of *Bavaria*. About Six o'Clock in the Morning the Duke of *Berwick*, the Count de *Montchevreuil*, and M. de *Rubantel* charg'd the Right Wing of the Confederates, at the Vil-lages of *Laer* and *Neerwinden*, with great Fury, but various Success, till at length they were re-pulsed, and the Duke of *Berwick* taken Pri-soner: Then they attack'd the Left Wing of the confederate Army at *Neerlanden*; but after a smart Fire on both Sides for two Hours, in which the Advantage was gain'd and lost alter-nately, the *French* were entirely beaten there also. Hereupon the Duke of *Luxemburg*, with some Brigades of fresh Men, made a second fu-rious Attack upon the Village of *Neerwinden*; and after a long Dispute, and several Repulses, overpower'd the Confederates with such Num-bers, that they were obliged to retire, which they did in good Order, under the Conduct of the Prince of *Nassau*: Nor did the *French* think fit to pursue them, having already paid very dear for their Victory, many of their choicest Bodies being all cut to pieces.

THE Elector of *Bavaria*, who distinguish'd himself on this Occasion, had his Peruke burnt, and his Buff-Coat shot through by two Musket-Balls: And King *William*, who did the Office of a private Soldier, as well as that of a General, expos'd himself so much in running from Rank to Rank, and leading on the Squadrons and Battalions Sword in Hand, that he was several times

times in imminent Danger; one Musket-shot going through his Peruke, which deafen'd him for a while; another through the Sleeve of his Coat, which did him no harm; and a third carrying off the Knot of his Scarf, and leaving a small Contusion in his Side.

UPON the whole, the *French* seem to have boasted of this Victory without any Reason; for though they took more Prisoners than they lost, the Number of their Slain and Wounded was much greater than on the Side of the Allies. And it was observ'd by the Politicians of that Time, that this Battle was so far from being a Disadvantage to the Confederates, that it gave a Check to a vastly superior Army, which was in a fair Way to have stripp'd the King of *Spain* of the Towns he had left in the *Low Countries*, to have reduced *Liege* under the Dominion of *France*, and to have struck a Terror into the very Frontiers of *Holland*. But the *French* gain'd a Victory not much less fatal than a Defeat, and were not able to make any farther Progress that Campaign.

Six Miles North-West of *Landen*, and nine South-East of *Louvain*, we meet with *TIRLEMONT*, *Tillemont*, or *Tienen*, formerly a Town of considerable Strength; but, having been formerly dismantled, its Fortifications are now in a ruinous Condition, the Place thin of Inhabitants, and not worthy of any farther Description.

ABOUT five Miles North-East of *Tirlemont* stands *LEUWE*, a little strong Town in a Morass upon the River *Gbeete*, which was taken by the Confederates after the forcing the *French*

Lines in the Year 1705. It is remarkable for the great Priory of *St. Austin's*, whose Prior is one of the chief Nobility of the Province.

FOLLOWING the Course of the *Gbeete* for about six Miles we come to *HALEN*, a Town that has been formerly of some Strength, but not considerable at present.

THREE Miles North-West of *Halen*, and twelve North-East of *Louvain*, upon the River *Demer*, stands *DIEST*, a pretty Town, with a large Territory belonging to it. It has the Title of a Barony, and belongs to the Princes of *Orange*. This Place fell into the Hands of the Confederates after they had forced the *French* Lines in 1705; but towards the End of the same Campaign, while the Allies were employ'd in the Siege of *Santvliet*, the *French* retook it, and demolish'd its Fortifications.

BELOW *Diest*, upon the same River *Demer*, stands *AERSCHOT*, about twelve Miles East of *Mecklin*, and nine almost North of *Louvain*. This Town was erected into a Duchy by *Charles V*, and has a small Territory belonging to it, being the Inheritance of the ancient Family of the *Croys*, who came originally out of *France*. Soon after the Duke of *Marlbrough* had forced the *French* Lines, as above-mention'd, they abandon'd *Aerschot* to the Confederates.

FROM the *Demer* let us pass to the *Dyle*, upon which River stands *LOUVAIN*, a large and pleasant City, one of the principal Cities of the *Netherlands*, and the Capital of one of the four Quarters into which *Brabant* is usually divided. It is situated in a fruitful Country, about twelve Miles North-East of *Brussels*, and

ten South-East of *Mecklin*; and its Air is esteem'd exceeding healthful. Its Circumference within the Walls is at least ten *English* Miles, but it is a Place of no great Strength, being of too large an Extent to be easily defended. The Castle stands on the Top of a Hill, surrounded with Vineyards and fine Gardens, and has an extensive Prospect over the neighbouring Country.

THIS City, before the cruel Administration of the Duke of *Alva*, was very considerable for its Manufactures; it being computed, that there were no less than four thousand Master-Weavers in it at one time; and it has still a Trade in fine Linen, but not comparable to what it was formerly. At present its only Glory is its University, which resembles those of *England* more than any other in *Europe*. It consists of forty-three Colleges, (and some make the Number greater) of which there are not more than four for the Education of Youth, where strict Discipline is observ'd; the others are for those of riper Years, who come and go when they please. Many of these Colleges are handsome Buildings, and nobly endow'd; but in both these Respects they are inferior to those of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. The Students in Divinity here constantly wear Gowns and Caps, but the rest only at publick Exercises. In every one of the four Colleges above-mention'd Philosophy is taught by two Professors, each of whom reads two Hours in a Day, the young Students writing after them. The Governor of the University is stiled *Rector*, and is chosen every half Year by the *Senatus Academicus*, which consists of the superior Graduates in the
several

several Faculties. He has plenary Jurisdiction over the Scholars, and is attended by eight Beadles, who go before him with Silver Maces on Holidays and in solemn Processions. There is another Officer, call'd the *Promoter*, who, by the Authority of the Rector, inflicts Punishments on Offenders, and sometimes passes Sentence of Death, but generally lays a pecuniary Mulct upon them in proportion to their Crime. They have also a *Chancellor*, whose only Business is to confer Degrees, and who in all publick Assemblies takes place next to the Rector.

THE Town-house of *Louvain* is a magnificent Building of great Antiquity, adorn'd on the Outside with Statues and abundance of curious Sculpture. As to the Churches of this City, they are many of them beautiful and stately Structures, especially the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter*, which is govern'd by a Provost, a Dean, a Chanter, eighteen honorary Prebends, and ten Canons, who are all Professors of the several Sciences in the University. The *Jesuits* Church is also a very handsome Edifice, not unworthy of *Rome* itself; and its Pulpit of Oak is reckon'd the finest Piece of carv'd Work in *Europe*. Their Library contains a great Number of valuable Manuscripts, in which respect it is said to be the best in the *Austrian Netherlands*.

PROCEEDING Northward from *Louvain* we meet with *LIERE*, or *Lire*, a strong Town situate at the Conflux of the Great and Little *Nethe*, about eight Miles North-East of *Mechlin*, and as many South-East of *Antwerp*. It is remarkable for its spacious Market-place, and
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the elegant Buildings which surround it; and, on account of the Agreeableness of the Situation, it is generally inhabited by People of Fashion, and Merchants who have left off their Business. The Collegiate Church here is a very handsome Structure, as are several of the Monasteries, particularly that of the *Carthusians*, which is very large, and the Cloysters leading to the Cells are paved with red and white Marble. The Circumference of the Walls that inclose the Cells and Kitchen-Garden is a full *English* Mile; and the Monks here have a greater Privilege granted them by the Pope than other Monasteries of that Order, for they are allow'd to dine together every *Wednesday* in the Refectory; and though they eat nothing but Fish, they have each a Bottle of Wine at Dinner, and are allow'd six Weeks in Summer to go abroad in Coaches to take the Air, between the Hours of Seven in the Morning and Five in the Evening. There is also a Nunnery of *English* Ladies in this Town, of the Order of the Barefooted *Carmelites*. The chief Trade of the Place is in a white Sort of Beer, call'd *Caveffe*, which is much esteem'd all over the *Netherlands*; and its Lace is reckon'd equal with that of *Mecklin*. Notwithstanding the Strength of the Town, it submitted to the Confederates three Days after the Battle of *Ramillies*, without making any Defence.

TEN Miles North-East of *Liere*, upon the Little *Nethe*, stands *HERENTALS*, formerly reckon'd a strong Place, but incapable of sustaining a Siege at present; and not remarkable enough to require a particular Description.

108 *A VIEW of the Austrian*

I HAVE now gone through the chief Places in the *Austrian Brabant*, except *Antwerp* and *Mecklin*, which I reserv'd to the last, the one being a Lordship, the other a Marquisate, and each of them reckon'd a distinct Province of the *Netherlands*. But before I proceed to give an Account of these Cities, it may not be amiss to take Notice of three or four of the principal Towns in *Dutch Brabant*, though that Part of the Province does not properly lie within the Compass of our present Design.

It is natural to begin with *BOIS-LE-DUC*, as being the Capital of one of the four Quarters of *Brabant*. This Town is call'd *Hertogenbosch* by the *Dutch*, and frequently the *Bosch*, taking its Name from a neighbouring Wood. It is situate at the Confluence of the Rivers *Aa* and *Dommel*, twenty Miles almost East of *Breda*, and forty-three North-East of *Antwerp*. Both Art and Nature have contributed to the Strength of this Town, for it is regularly fortified after the modern Way; and, standing in the Middle of a large Marsh, for great Part of the Year it can only be approach'd by Causeways, on which are built Forts and Redoubts for its Defence. Several fine navigable Canals run through the Town, over which are a great Number of Stone-Bridges; and ten of the principal Streets center in a spacious Market-place, surrounded by good Buildings, but generally of Timber. The publick Structures most admired are the Stadthouse, built after the Model of that at *Amsterdam*; and the Church of *St. John*, formerly the Cathedral, in the Choir of which are the Arms of the Knights of the Golden

Golden Fleece, and over their Stalls an Inscription giving an Account of their Institution by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, *Lorrain*, and *Brabant*. As to the Trade of the Place, the Linen and Woollen Manufactures are in a flourishing Condition, and their Cutlery Ware and Needles are much esteem'd.

IN 1576, this Town sign'd the famous Pacification of *Ghent*. In 1578 the Inhabitants swore to the Peace of Religion, and next Year embraced the Union of *Utrecht*. They seized the Chancellor of *Brabant* and another Grandee, who were sent thither to suppress the Protestant Preachers; for which, in 1587, they were proscribed, and the Protestants forced to leave the Country, upon the Retreat of the Prince of *Orange*. When the Prince of *Parma* took the Place, the Protestants were banish'd again. Prince *Maurice* besieged it in vain in 1601, but Prince *Henry-Frederick* retook it after an obstinate Siege in 1629; since which Time it has been in the Hands of the *Dutch*, for though Marshal *Turenne* invested it in 1672, he soon raised the Siege.

THE next Place that deserves our Notice is *BREDA*, situate in a flat Country on the Banks of the River *Merck*, about twenty-seven Miles North-East of *Antwerp*, and as many to the Southward of *Rotterdam*. It is a large, populous, well-built City, regularly fortified after the modern Way, and one of the strongest Fortresses on the *Dutch* Frontiers, in which the States generally keep a numerous Garrison. It has the Title of a Barony, which comprehends seventeen Villages, and has for above three hundred

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I HAVE now gone through the chief Places in the *Austrian Brabant*, except *Antwerp* and *Mecklin*, which I reserv'd to the last, the one being a Lordship, the other a Marquisate, and each of them reckon'd a distinct Province of the *Netherlands*. But before I proceed to give an Account of these Cities, it may not be amiss to take Notice of three or four of the principal Towns in *Dutch Brabant*, though that Part of the Province does not properly lie within the Compass of our present Design.

It is natural to begin with *BOIS-LE-DUC*, as being the Capital of one of the four Quarters of *Brabant*. This Town is call'd *Hertogenbosch* by the *Dutch*, and frequently the *Bosch*, taking its Name from a neighbouring Wood. It is situate at the Confluence of the Rivers *Aa* and *Dommel*, twenty Miles almost East of *Breda*, and forty-three North-East of *Antwerp*. Both Art and Nature have contributed to the Strength of this Town, for it is regularly fortified after the modern Way; and, standing in the Middle of a large Marsh, for great Part of the Year it can only be approach'd by Causeways, on which are built Forts and Redoubts for its Defence. Several fine navigable Canals run through the Town, over which are a great Number of Stone-Bridges; and ten of the principal Streets center in a spacious Market-place, surrounded by good Buildings, but generally of Timber. The publick Structures most admired are the Stadthouse, built after the Model of that at *Amsterdam*; and the Church of *St. John*, formerly the Cathedral, in the Choir of which are the Arms of the Knights of the Golden

Golden Fleece, and over their Stalls an Inscription giving an Account of their Institution by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, *Lorrain*, and *Brabant*. As to the Trade of the Place, the Linen and Woollen Manufactures are in a flourishing Condition, and their Cutlery Ware and Needles are much esteem'd.

IN 1576, this Town sign'd the famous Pacification of *Ghent*. In 1578 the Inhabitants swore to the Peace of Religion, and next Year embraced the Union of *Utrecht*. They seized the Chancellor of *Brabant* and another Grandee, who were sent thither to suppress the Protestant Preachers; for which, in 1587, they were proscribed, and the Protestants forced to leave the Country, upon the Retreat of the Prince of *Orange*. When the Prince of *Parma* took the Place, the Protestants were banish'd again. Prince *Maurice* besieged it in vain in 1601, but Prince *Henry-Frederick* retook it after an obstinate Siege in 1629; since which Time it has been in the Hands of the *Dutch*, for though Marshal *Turenne* invested it in 1672, he soon raised the Siege.

THE next Place that deserves our Notice is *BREDA*, situate in a flat Country on the Banks of the River *Merck*, about twenty-seven Miles North-East of *Antwerp*, and as many to the Southward of *Rotterdam*. It is a large, populous, well-built City, regularly fortified after the modern Way, and one of the strongest Fortresses on the *Dutch* Frontiers, in which the States generally keep a numerous Garrison. It has the Title of a Barony, which comprehends seventeen Villages, and has for above three hundred

dred Years belong'd to the Princes of *Orange*. The late King *William* rebuilt the Castle, which is a handsome Square of Free-stone, and is embellish'd with a Park and fine Gardens, the River running round it like a Moat or Fosse.

THE great Church is a magnificent Structure, and adorn'd with several beautiful Monuments, two of which are of black and white Marble, and so curiously wrought, that it is said Sculptors have come from *Rome* on purpose to see them. That of *Anglebert II*, Count of *Nassau*, who died in 1504, is reckon'd inimitable, being a perfect Copy of Nature, and adorn'd with Statues and Inscriptions suitable to the Occasion. The Spire of this Church is very handsome, and 362 Feet high; but scarce any other of the public Buildings is worth a Stranger's Observation.

THE *Spaniards*, having a Correspondence with some Papists in the Town, surprized it in 1581, but it was retaken by a Stratagem in 1590. It was besieged in 1624 by *Spinola*, the *Spanish* Admiral and General, with 30,000 Men, who took such Precautions, that Prince *Maurice* could not possibly relieve it; so that after almost a Year's Siege, during which the Garrison defended themselves with the greatest Bravery and Resolution, and raised such Fortifications as made it one of the strongest Cities in the World, it was forced to surrender for Want of Provisions, but obtain'd honourable Conditions. It was retaken, after an obstinate Defence, by *Frederick* Prince of *Orange*, in 1637, and the *Dutch* have been Masters of it ever since. This Town is noted for the Treaty to restore King *Charles II*. of *Great-Britain*, and for his Declaration

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Declaration issued from hence to his Subjects. Here also was concluded the famous Treaty of Peace in the Year 1667, between the said King *Charles, Lewis XIV. of France*, and the *States General*, under the Mediation of the King of *Sweden*.

ABOUT eighteen Miles to the Westward of *Breda*, and as many almost North of *Antwerp*, stands *BERGEN-OP-ZOOM*, sometimes call'd simply *Bergen*. It is situate on an Eminence in the Middle of a Morass, half a League from the Eastern Branch of the *Scheld*, with which it has a Communication by a navigable Canal; and is so strong by Nature as well as Art, that this, if any Place, may be look'd upon as impregnable. By its advantageous Situation it not only secures the Communication between *Holland* and *Zealand*, but opens the *Dutch* a Way into *Brabant* whenever they please, through which they have formerly made Excursions into the Heart of that Country. The Town is well-built, and the Market-Places spacious, but the publick Buildings are not much admired, except the Church of *St. Lambert* and the Marquis's Palace; for it seems the Place was erected into a Marquisate by *Charles the Fifth*, and the neighbouring Country made subject to it; but whoever has the Possession of the Marquisate, the Town is in the Hands of the *States General*.

TEN Miles South of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, not far from the *Scheld*, we meet with *SANTWILLET*, a strong Fort erected by the *Spaniards*, and of great Importance on account of its Situation. It was besieged and taken by the Confederates in
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the Year 1705, who open'd the Trenches before it in the Night between the 26th and 27th of *October*, and on the 29th in the Evening the Garrison beat a Parley, and surrender'd Prisoners of War.

THREE or four Miles South of *Santvliet*, close by the River *Scheld*, stands *LILLO*, another little strong Fortrefs, built by the Citizens of *Antwerp* to render the Navigation of that River more secure; but happening to fall into the Hands of the *Dutch*, they do, by this and some other Forts, obstruct the Trade to *Antwerp* whenever they please, and oblige the Shipping to pay Custom as they come up the River.

PROCEEDING up the *Scheld* we see several little Forts on each Hand, but meet with nothing worth Description till we come to the large and beautiful City of *Antwerp*, situate on the East Side of that River, about twenty-five Miles North-East of *Ghent*, and as many North of *Brussels*. The *Scheld* here is at least twenty Foot deep, and the Tide rising twelve Foot more, Ships of Burden used to unlade at the Keys; and for the Conveniency of carrying Vessels into the Town, there are several Canals cut from the River; some of which will contain a hundred Sail. This made it one of the safest and most commodious Ports in the World, and accordingly *Antwerp* was formerly a City of the greatest Trade in *Europe*, which might be reckon'd at its Height about the Year 1568, when it was supposed to contain two hundred thousand Inhabitants: But the *Dutch* forming their State soon after, and making themselves Masters

Masters of the Islands of *Zealand*, which lie at the Mouth of the *Scheld*, and erecting Forts upon that River, as also sinking Vessels full of Stones and other Things to obstruct its Navigation; they turn'd the Current of Trade to *Amsterdam* and other great Cities of *Holland*. Nor did the Oppressions of the King of *Spain*, and the civil Wars on Account of Religion, contribute a little to the Removal of the Merchants from *Antwerp*; and particularly the *English*, who had the greatest Share in the Trade of the Place, withdrew from thence when Queen *Elizabeth* was engag'd in a War with *Spain*. But notwithstanding this Decay of Trade, there are many rich Families in *Antwerp*, who keep magnificent Equipages; and having applied themselves to Banking, they are become very eminent in that Way of Business; insomuch that in the last War, two Brothers, named *de Konning*, paid the one the Army of *France*, and the other that of the Confederates.

THIS City is built in the Form of a Crescent, is about seven Miles in Circumference, and surrounded with a fine Wall of a vast Thickness. It is very delightful walking round the Ramparts, which are planted with Trees, and from whence, at every Turning, we have a fresh Prospect, with Variety of agreeable Objects. The Citadel, which was built by the Duke of *Alva* to keep the City in Awe, is one of the strongest and most regular in the World, being a Pentagon of five royal Bastions, with only one Gate to go in and out, and surrounded with double Ditches. It stands by the *Scheld*, on the South Side of the City, which it commands, as

well as the River and the neighbouring Country. Its Circumference is about two thousand five hundred Paces, having large Repositories for Ammunition and Provisions, and Conveniencies for quartering three or four thousand Soldiers. In the Middle of this Citadel the Duke of *Alva* caused that famous Statue to be erected, which represented him trampling upon the conquer'd States of the *Netherlands*, with a *Latin* Inscription to this Effect: *To the Honour of Ferdinand Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of Alva, and Governor of the Low-Countries, for having appeased Sedition, chased away Rebellion, re-establish'd Religion, and assured the Peace of these Provinces.* This gave great Uneasiness to the Inhabitants of *Antwerp*, which increased to such a Degree, that at last the Populace, getting together on a Holiday, forced their Way into the Citadel by Surprize, and broke the Statue in a thousand Pieces.

THE Streets of *Antwerp* are broad and regular, the Squares spacious, and the Buildings magnificent; the whole being so beautiful and uniform, that it is usually compared to *Florence*. The chief Street is call'd the *Mere*, where all the best Taverns and Coffee-houses are, and is the ordinary Resort of the Nobility and Gentry. This Street is so broad that six Coaches may go a-breast in it, is well paved, and the Houses are generally of Free-stone. At the upper End of it is a fine Crucifix of Brass, above thirty Feet high, erected on a Pedestal of Marble. Adjoining to the *Mere* stands the Exchange for Merchants, the first that was built in *Europe*, and from whence Sir *Thomas Gresham* took his Model

Model of that at *London*; but this of *Antwerp* has four Gates, and has the Advantage of being supported by forty-three Marble Pillars. Underneath it are Vaults for the Merchants Goods, and above is an Academy for Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Mathematicks.

THE great Market-place, where stands the Town-house, is very spacious, and is the Theatre of all publick Executions. The Town-house is a magnificent Structure of Free-stone, consisting of four Courts, with a fine Frontispiece, adorn'd with several Statues. The House of the *Hans-Towns*, call'd *Easterlings*, built when the City was in its flourishing Condition, for the Convenience of Merchants coming from the *Baltick*, is a Stone Building two hundred and thirty Feet square, now turn'd into a Horse-Barrack; the Cellars serving for Stables, the lodging Rooms for the Troopers, and the Warehouses above for Magazines of Hay.

No City in the *Netherlands* has so many and so fine Churches as *Antwerp*. The Cathedral is a noble Structure, being five hundred Feet long and two hundred and thirty broad; and its Steeple, which is four hundred and sixty-six Feet high, is esteem'd a most exquisite Piece of Architecture; insomuch that *Charles V*, when he made his Entry into *Antwerp*, said it ought to be put in a Case, and show'd once a Year for a Rarity. Within this Church are above sixty Chapels and Altars, finely adorn'd with Painting by *Rubens* and other eminent Masters. Among the rest there are some Pieces of *Quintin Masssey's*, who was a Blacksmith by Trade, and falling in Love with a Painter's Daughter,

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ask'd her in Marriage; but the Father told him he would never give her to any one except to a Painter. Upon this the Blacksmith went to *Italy*, applied himself to Painting in the *Lombardy* School, and in a few Years return'd home a greater Master than his Sweetheart's Father, and so married her. He is interr'd at the Entrance of this Cathedral, where his Effigies is set up with this Inscription:

Connubialis amor de Mulcibre fecit Apellem.

Love's Pow'r transform'd a *Vulcan* to *Apelles*.

THE Church of *St. John*, near the *Mere*, is a very handsome one, as are those of the *Augustines* and *Dominicans*. The Church of the *Jesuits* is reckon'd one of the finest in *Europe*, whether we regard its Materials, the curious Workmanship about it, or the Variety of Paintings drawn by the celebrated *Rubens*. The Inside of it is lined with the finest Marble, and supported by Pillars of the same; and the great Altar is of Marble, intermix'd with Gold, Porphyry, and Jasper. The Chapel of the Virgin, adjoining to it, is equally beautiful, where *Rubens* has painted the Assumption over the great Altar, which he us'd to call his favourite Piece; and round this Picture are six Statues of Alabaster, representing the Founders of the Chapel.

NEAR the Ramparts, on the Banks of the *Scheld*, stands the noble and rich Abby of *St. Michael*, where all Sovereign Princes take their Lodgings when they pass this Way; and during the last War Cardinal *Bouillon* made it the Place of his Residence. The Apartments are truly worthy of a King; and the Refectory, or Hall where the Monks eat, as large and as well painted

painted as St. George's Hall at *Windsor*. The Monks are of the Order of St. *Norbertus*, Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, who came to *Antwerp* in the Beginning of the twelfth Century, and whose pretended Miracles are painted round the Church. Amongst the many Religious Houses there is a Convent of *English* Nuns, of the Order of St. *Teresa*, who eat no Flesh, lie upon Straw, and never wear any Linen.

THIS City was made a Bishop's See by Pope *Paul IV*, at the Request of *Philip II*. King of *Spain*, who assign'd to it seven Towns and a hundred and forty-four Villages. When it was erected into a Marquisate, or how far the Limits extended, is very uncertain; but it was afterwards an Imperial City, and the Princes of *Nassau* were its Burgraves or Governors. As to the Constitution of its present Government, nine Persons chosen out of the Nobility, and as many nominated by the Prefects or Masters of the Streets, to whom are added eighteen more of the principal Citizens, in all thirty-six, are presented to the Prince, who appoints one half of them to be a standing Senate; by whom are afterwards chosen two Burgher-masters or Consuls, one of whom represents the City at the Assembly of the Estates, and the other administers Justice at home, having, with the Senate above-mention'd, the Cognizance of all Causes civil and criminal. The Senate appoints all inferior Officers, and elects another Council of Twelve from among the Deans or Masters of the several Trades or Companies.

THE Prince of *Parma*, Governor of the *Netherlands* for the King of *Spain*, took *Antwerp*

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in the Year 1585, after a Twelvemonth's Siege, one of the most remarkable that ever was known; for he could never have taken it, had it not been for the stupendous Bridge which he laid over the *Scheld* to carry on the Attacks. Thus the City was restor'd to the Crown of *Spain*, and the Papists re-establish'd in it, whom the Inhabitants had but lately banish'd. After the Death of *Charles II.* of *Spain*, it was seiz'd by the *French*; but, though provided with a strong Garrison, it surrender'd, after some Hesitation, to the Duke of *Marlborough* in the Year 1706, about a Month after the Battle of *Ramillies*. When *Ghent* and *Bruges* were betray'd to the *French* in 1708, they also attempted this City, but were disappointed.

HERE let us make an Excursion for three or four Miles to the North of *Antwerp*, and take notice of the Village of *ECKEREN*, inconsiderable in itself, but famous for a Battle fought near it the Year 1703, between a Body of *Dutch* Troops under the Command of General *Opdam*, and a much superior Body of *French* commanded by Marshal *Boufflers*. The *French* Army consisted of 25,000 Men, whereas the *Dutch* were only 8000, whom the former having fallen upon and surrounded, the *Dutch* General, giving all over for lost, shamefully fled to *Breda* with about thirty Horse, from whence he sent an Account to the *States*, that the Forces under his Command had been surprized by the *French*, and put to a total Rout, and that himself had narrowly made his Escape. But the Truth of the Matter proved to be, that the *Dutch* bravely maintain'd their Ground though
deserted

deserted by their General, the Fight being bloody, with various Success, from Three in the Afternoon till the Dusk of the Evening, when the *French* thought proper to retire, and the *Dutch* kept the Field of Battle all Night, and continued their March the next Morning without any Molestation from the Enemy. The Loss of the *Dutch*, including their Dead, Wounded, and Prisoners, was about two thousand five hundred Men, and that of the *French* above three thousand, amongst whom were a great many Officers of Distinction; and yet *Te Deum* was sung at *Paris* upon this Occasion, as if they had obtain'd a signal Victory.

I PROCEED now to the little Province or Lordship of *Mecklin*, which is entirely surrounded by *Brabant*, being about ten Miles in Length, and five in Breadth. It was erected into a separate Jurisdiction by *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, and hath several Villages within its Limits, but the only Town of Consequence is the City of *MÉCHLIN*, or *Malines*. This City stands upon the River *Demer*, about ten Miles North-West of *Louvain*, twelve North-East of *Brussels*, and thirteen South-East of *Antwerp*. It is divided into several Parts by the Branches of the River, or artificial Canals that run through it, over which lie a great Number of Bridges. It is almost of a circular Figure, and is wall'd round, but its Fortifications do not seem strong enough to sustain a Siege. In general the Streets are spacious and extremely neat, the Houses well built, and the Place full of Inhabitants.

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AMONGST the publick Buildings of *Mecklin*, the Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Rombaut*, particularly deserves the Observation of a Traveller, being a magnificent *Gothic* Structure, with a Tower or Steeple one of the highest in the Country. This *Rombaut*, or *Rumbald*, it seems, was an *Irishman*, and Bishop of *Dublin*, who, upon his Return from *Rome*, happen'd to stop here, and was murder'd by two *Russians* in hopes of finding Money about him, in the Year 775. He is esteem'd the Patron of this City, and his Relicks are kept in a Silver Coffin, adorn'd with precious Stones, and annually carried through the Streets in Procession. Several other Churches are worth our Notice, either on account of the Architecture, or the fine Paintings with which they are adorn'd: And among the Religious Houses, of which there are a great Number, the Monastery of the *Franciscans* and the Nunnery of St. *Clara* are most admired.

POPE *Paul IV.* erected *Mecklin* into an Archbishoprick in the Year 1559; and the Archbishop, who is generally a Cardinal, has the Title of Primate of the *Low Countries*. The States of this Lordship consist of a certain Number of the Magistracy, and the Representatives of the common People: And in this City is held the great Council or Parliament, instituted in 1473, consisting of a President and sixteen Senators, to which high Court all Appeals were brought from the rest of the Provinces formerly, and still are from those which remain under the Dominion of the House of *Austria*. On account of this Court, the City swarms with Attornies and Solicitors,

As to the Manufactures of *Mechlin*, its Lace has of late Years been brought into great Reputation, being the finest that is made in the *Netherlands*. The Tanners and Weavers Trades are not inconsiderable at present, though they do not flourish in this City so much as formerly. The Inhabitants are also famous for casting Bells and great Guns; and it may be added, that they brew excellent Beer, which, during the late War, was very much admir'd by the *English* Officers.---Let us now go on to another Province.



The COUNTY of NAMUR.

THE Province or County of *Namur* lies next in Order, being bounded on the North by *Brabant*, and on all other Sides by the Bishoprick of *Liege*, except that it just touches *Hainault* on the West. It is about thirty-five Miles in Length, its Breadth very unequal, and enjoys a good Air, but the Soil is not exceeding fruitful. This Deficiency however is made amends for by the good Mines of Lead, Iron, and Coals, which are found in the Country, with Veins of tolerable Marble, and great Store of fossil Nitre. It is also full of Forests, which afford the People Plenty of Wood for their Iron-Works. This Province was erected into a County so early as the Year 800, when *Charlemagne* conferr'd it on *Naymo*, Duke of *Bavaria*.

THE City of *Namur*, from whence the Province takes its Name, is situated between two Hills, at the Conflux of the *Maese* and the *Sambre*, thirty-six Miles East of *Mons*, twenty-eight South-West of *Liege*, and thirty-two South-East of *Brussels*. The greatest Part of the Town stands on the North Side of the *Sambre*, and on the other Side stands the Citadel, upon a rocky Mountain, being a magnificent Structure,
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and esteem'd the strongest Fortrefs in *Europe*; for the Rock on which it is situated is not only very steep, but the Approaches to it are fortified with the greatest Art, and on the Top of the Rock are several good Springs of Water.

THE publick Buildings of this City are none of the most elegant, the Cathedral Church itself being but a very indifferent Edifice. The rest of the Churches are not worth a Stranger's Attention, except that of the *Jesuits*, which is a most beautiful Structure, and atones for the Meanness of the others. Its noble Frontispiece strikes the Spectator with Admiration, and the Inside gives him equal Satisfaction, being supported by wreathed Columns of red Marble, of the *Doric* Order, finely vein'd, and above four Feet in Diameter, with Bases and Cornices of most exquisite Workmanship. As to the Convents in this City, of which there are several for both Sexes, scarce any of them deserve our Notice.

IN *May*, 1692, the *French* King with 45,000 Men, being cover'd by the Duke of *Luxemburg* with 60,000, besieged and took *Namur*, King *William* not being able to come to its Relief, on account of the great Rains which had made the Rivers unpassable. The City surrender'd in eleven Days on good Terms, after having sustain'd three furious Assaults; and the Castle, which held out almost a Month longer, likewise obtain'd honourable Conditions. The Governors of the Town and Citadel were the Prince of *Brabançon* and the *Dutch* General *Coeborn*, which last in particular made a brave Defence, and was dangerously wounded.

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IN 1695, on the 3^d of July, N. S. King *William* invested this City; at which Time the Garrison consisted of eight Regiments of Dragoons, one of Horse, twenty Battalions, a Company of Volunteers, one of Cannoneers, another of Miners, and a Brigade of Engineers; being some of the choicest of the *French* Troops, and commanded by their most experienced Officers. Since their last Conquest of it, they had omitted nothing that human Art could invent, to render it impregnable by new Fortifications and additional Outworks. Besides, it was furnish'd with a hundred and twenty Pieces of Cannon, eight Mortars, twelve thousand Grenadoes, Bullets and Bombs without Number, a hundred and thirty thousand Weight of Powder, sixteen thousand Muskets and great Store of other Arms, a hundred thousand Crowns in Specie, and six Months Provisions. But notwithstanding all this, together with the brave Defence of the Garrison, the Confederates carried on their Attacks with so much Vigour, that the Town capitulated on the 4th of August.

DURING the Siege of the Citadel, Marshal *Villeroy* advanced as if he would attempt to relieve it; and passing by *Brussels* he threw near two thousand Bombs into that City, with a great Number of red-hot Bullets, whereby whole Streets were laid in Ashes, there being about fifteen hundred Houses ruin'd or very much damaged, besides several publick Buildings. This the *French* pretended was done by way of Repisal for the confederate Fleet's bombarding *Dunkirk*, but their real View was to retard the Siege of the Castle of *Namur*; which however,
after

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after a most obstinate Defence made by Marshal *Boufflers*, capitulated on the first of *September* in Sight of Marshal *Villeroy's* Army. It was observ'd, that the *French* King had so much Confidence in the Strength of this Place, that he had caused this Inscription to be put up over one of the Gates;

Reddi, non vinci potest.

It may be surrender'd, but cannot be conquer'd.

AFTER the Death of *Charles II.* of *Spain*, the *French* seiz'd *Namur*, with the rest of the *Netherlands*. In the Year 1704, the *Dutch* Army under *M. Auverquerque* bombarded it from the 26th of *July* to the 29th, and destroy'd great Part of the City; but the *French* kept Possession of it till the Treaty of *Utrecht*, when the County, Town, and Castle were given up to the *States General*, to serve as a Barrier against *France*; the Elector of *Bavaria* being to enjoy the Sovereignty and Revenues, and the Town to contribute its Quota to the Maintenance of the *Dutch* Troops and Fortifications.

THE next Town of Note in this Province is *CHARLEROY*, so call'd in honour of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*. It stands on the River *Sambre*, between *Mons* and *Namur*, about fifteen Miles distant from each, and twenty-five from *Brussels*. This Town is divided into three Quarters, which are all very strongly fortified, and can hinder the Approach of an Army by laying the adjacent Country under Water with their Sluices. There is scarce any thing about the Town worth mentioning, except the Fortifications,

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tifications, and a Church belonging to the *Capuchins*, which is a handsome Structure and well adorn'd. The *Spaniards* having demolish'd the Parochial Church of *St. Christopher*, the late King of *France* rebuilt it; but it does not deserve a particular Description. As to the Trade of the Place, it consists chiefly in Cannon, Nails, and most Sorts of Iron-Work; the middle Quarter of the Town being full of Melting-Houses, Mills, Forges, &c. not much unlike *Birmingham* in *England*.

THIS Town was first fortified by the *Spaniards* in the Year 1666, but in 1667 it was taken by the *French*, who made it one of the strongest Places in the *Netherlands*, on account of its important Situation on the Frontiers of *Namur*, *Brabant*, and *Hainault*. It was confirm'd to them by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* in 1668, but they restored it by that of *Nimeguen* in 1678, after the Prince of *Orange* had twice besieged it in vain in 1672 and 1677. In the Year 1692 the *French* bombarded it with so much Fury, that they spent about twenty-five thousand Bombs, and eighteen thousand great Shot upon it in five Days time, which however did but little Execution, not burning above forty Houses. The next Year they were so provoked by a Sally made by the Garrison, in which they demolish'd the Lines the *French* had thrown up to cover their Country, and rais'd Contributions as far as *Maubeuge*, that on the 31st of *August* the Count *de Guiscard* and *M. Ximenes* invested and attack'd it with great Fury; but the Besieged, though they had little or no Hopes of Relief, gallantly held out till the

1st of October, and then made an honourable Capitulation. The Town, with all its Artillery, was restored to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Ryswick* in 1697. After the Death of *Charles II.* of *Spain*, the *French* seized it again; but it was yielded to the *Dutchy* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and afterwards given to the House of *Austria*, in whose Possession it now remains.

ABOUT five Miles North-East of *Charleroy* lies the Village and Abby of *FLEURUS*, near which a memorable Battle was fought between the *French* commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, and the *Dutch* under Prince *Waldeck*, on the 4th of *June*, 1690. The *Spaniards* having Advice that the Duke intended to pass the *Sambre*, and lay their Country under Contribution, earnestly requested Prince *Waldeck* to oppose his Passage; whereupon the Prince order'd the Counts of *Berlo* and *Flodorp* to advance towards the River for that Purpose: But when they came to the Village of *Fleurus* with several Regiments of Horse, they found great Part of the *French* Army already come over, who immediately surpriz'd Count *Berlo* in Front and Rear, and attack'd him so vigorously that he there lost his Life, together with some Officers. Count *Flodorp* was likewise too far advanced to avoid fighting; but being over-power'd by Numbers, he retired to Count *Webbenum*, whose Detachment joining him, they vigorously repulsed the Enemy's pursuing Squadrons.

BUT this was only a Prelude to the general Engagement, which happen'd the Day following. The *Spaniards* being not yet come up, the
Dutch

Dutch Army, consisted only of twenty-five thousand Men, whereas the *French* were above forty thousand; so that probably Prince *Waldeck* was not rightly inform'd of their Strength, or he would scarce have ventur'd a Battle with such a superior Number. However, having resolved upon it, and made the necessary Dispositions, his Left Wing was charged with great Fury by the Dukes of *Luxemburg* and *Maine*; and the *French* being continually reliev'd by fresh Numbers, the *Dutch* Horse were broken and dispers'd. As to their Foot, they perform'd Wonders; for after they were deserted by the Cavalry, they alone sustain'd the Attacks of the Enemy's Foot and Horse, and though charged in Front, Flank, and Rear at the same Time, could not be broken. It is said they suffer'd the *French* Horse to approach within Pistol-shot, and then let fly at them with such Aim and Success, that whole Squadrons seem'd to fall together. In a word, they did such Execution, that at last the *French* were terrified and fled when they saw them present their Muskets, and therefore permitted them to retire in good Order, without offering to pursue them. This Bravery of the *Dutch* Foot was much taken Notice of by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, who was pleas'd to say, that they had outdone the Wonders perform'd by the *Spaniards* at the Battle of *Rocroy*, and that he should never forget them, as it was Prince *Waldeck's* Business to remember the gallant Behaviour of the *French* Cavalry.

THE *French* paid very dearly for this Victory, having ten thousand Men kill'd, wounded, or taken Prisoners, among whom were many

ny Officers of Distinction. The *Dutch* had near five thousand kill'd upon the Spot, a great Number wounded; several thousands were made Prisoners, and most of their Artillery fell into the Enemy's Hands. Many of the *Dutch* Prisoners, however, soon escaped home again, by Favour of the *Swiss* in the *French* Army.

ANOTHER strong Fortrefs in the Province we are treating of is *CHARLEMONT*, situate on the Top of a Hill, under which runs the River *Maese*, about twenty Miles to the Southward of *Namur*, and almost the same Distance South-East of *Charleroy*. It was fortified in the Year 1555 by the Emperor *Charles V*, to whom it was granted by the then Bishop of *Liege*; but the *French* got Possession of it in the Year 1680. It is scarce remarkable for any thing but its Fortifications.

THE last Town worth mentioning is *BOUVINES*, or *Bovines*, situate on the *Maese* between *Namur* and *Charlemont*, three Miles below *Dinant*. It was formerly a Place of some Strength, but has nothing to recommend it at present, being in a ruinous Condition.



The BISHOPRICK of *L I E G E.*

HAVING done with *Namur*, we proceed to the Bishoprick of *Liege*, which, though included in the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, is here consider'd as one of the Provinces of the *Netherlands*; but, as has been observ'd above, some reckon the *Cambresis* as one of the Provinces, and so exclude *Liege* from the Number. This Bishoprick is bounded on the East by the Duchies of *Limburg* and *Ju-liers*, on the West by *Brabant* and *Namur*, on the North by *Brabant* and *Guelderland*, and on the South by the Duchy of *Luxemburg*. The Country in general is pleasant and fruitful enough, having large Corn-Fields, and a great deal of rich Meadow and Pasture-Ground; and as for those Parts that are hilly and barren, they produce Coals, Iron, Lead, and Marble.

THE Bishop of this Diocese is one of the most considerable Ecclesiastical Princes in *Europe*, having, as is computed, within his Bishoprick, or rather Principality, fifty-two Baronies, eighteen wall'd Towns, and about fifteen hundred Villages. The three Estates of this Principality are the Chapter of *Liege*, the Gentry, and the Deputies of the little Towns, who may be call'd the Commons. They are seldom all assembled,

assembled, except to raise Money for the Service of the Province, or upon some Emergency, as often happens in Time of War, when the Deputies appointed to reside near the Prince have not sufficient Instructions. The Prince has a Privy Council, and another of Finances, in both which his Chancellor presides. He has also a Court, composed of fourteen Gentlemen nominated by himself, who take Cognizance of all criminal and civil Causes; and there is another Court, which is a Check upon the former, the one half being named by the Prince, and the other by the three Estates. The sovereign Feudal Court is composed of a President, who is always the chief Nobleman of the Country, a Vice-President, twelve Counsellors, and Fiscal.

THE City of *LIEGE*, the Capital of the Bishoprick, is large, populous, and of great Antiquity, situated in a pleasant Valley upon the River *Maese*, surrounded by Hills with fruitful Dales between them, which are water'd by several Rivulets. It stands twelve Miles South of *Maestricht*, twenty-eight North-East of *Namur*, and about eighteen North-West of *Limburg*. One Part of it is an Island, form'd by the Branches of the River, over which lie several handsome Bridges. The Streets in general are broad, but not regular, and the Houses are most of them built of Wood, though some are of a Kind of blueish Marble, and make a handsome Appearance. Here are two very fine Keys, planted with Rows of Trees, where the Burghers frequently take the Air in Summer. What adds to the Pleasantness of the City is, that a clear Stream runs through many of the Streets,

and most of the best Houses have Fountains in their Courts and Gardens.

SOME Travellers give this Account of *Liege*, that no City in *France*, or *Germany* can equal it in fine Churches, Convents, and other Religious Foundations. The Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Lambert*, is built with a reddish Stone, and, though a heavy Structure, has something in it that strikes us with Admiration. But it is chiefly famous for its Chapter, which consists of Princes, Cardinals, and Persons of noble Extraction; who have the Power of electing their Bishop; besides whom there are other inferior Canons, who have no Share in this Election. The Treasury of this Church is also worth our Attention, where we see a fine Silver Bust of *St. Lambert*, and two Statues of the Virgin *Mary* and *St. Joseph*, of the same Metal, and as big as the Life; with five great Chests of Silver, full of Relicks. Here is likewise *St. George* on Horseback, of massy Gold, which *Charles* the Hardy, Duke of *Burgundy*, presented to the Cathedral by way of Penance. Another Part of this Treasure are the fine Vestments given by Pope *Gregory* the Tenth, adorn'd with large Pearls intermix'd with Diamonds, which are only used by the Prince on publick Occasions.

THE Parochial and Collegiate Churches, with those belonging to the several Convents in this City and Suburbs, amount to upwards of a hundred, which in general are beautiful, and adorn'd with excellent Paintings. That of *St. Paul* in particular, whether we regard its Structure or its Ornaments, very well deserves a Traveller's

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Traveller's Notice, and would be admired even in *Rome* itself. The Monasteries of the *Augustines*, *Dominicans*, and many others, are large and handsome Buildings; and, among the rest, the *English Jesuits* have a College here, situated on the Top of a Hill, with a most delightful Garden, in which there is Variety of curious Sun-Dials. Not far from this College there is likewise a fine *English Nunnery*.

IN the Convent of *St. William*, without the Walls of the City, lie the Remains of the famous *English Traveller Sir John Mandeville*, who having view'd most of the great Cities in the World, made choice of *Liege* to spend his last Days in, and died there in the Year 1372. The Saddle, Spurs, and Knife, that he made use of in his Travels, are placed near his Tomb, on which there is an Inscription in old barbarous *French*, requesting the Prayers of those who pass over him.

THE other publick Buildings in *Liege*, as the Town-house, the Seminary, the Great Hall, the Arsenal, and many more, are all Ornaments to the City, and worth viewing, but are too numerous to be particularly described. The Prince's Palace is a handsome Structure, but not equal to the ancient one, which was burnt to the Ground in the Beginning of the Year 1734. As to the University, it was formerly much more considerable than it is at present.

THE Magistracy of *Liege* is composed of two Burgomasters and twenty Counsellors, who are elected annually by the Prince and People; besides two perpetual Counsellors, and a Recorder. When they chuse Burgo-masters, the sixteen
K 3 Chambers

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Chambers of the City, who represent the Body of the People, assemble; and two Persons being chosen by Lot out of each Chamber, their Names are separately put into two little Boxes, which are thrown into a Sort of Basket, with a narrow Mouth and a broad Bottom. After the two Boxes have been well shaken in the Basket, they proceed to draw them out one after another; and the Person whose Box comes up first is stiled Elector, because he is to be one of the Number who are to chuse the Burgo-master. Thus an Elector being drawn out of each Chamber, making sixteen in all, they retire, and by a Majority of Votes nominate three Persons, whose Names are likewise put into Boxes, which are thrown into the Basket, and jumbled together as before. Then the eldest of the Commissaries, with his Glove on, puts his Hand into the Basket, and draws out a Box, and the Person whose Name is inclosed therein is Burgo-master for the People, the other two having no Share in the Government. The Prince's Burgo-master is chosen in the same Manner, out of three Persons appointed by himself, whose Names are put into Boxes, which are shaken together as the others, and drawn by the eldest Commissary.

THE mentioning of Burgo-masters of *Liege* puts me in mind of a tragical Affair which happen'd in the Year 1637, and is recorded in the Archives of the City. The Count *de Warfouse*, who was Lord-Treasurer to the King of *Spain* at *Brussels*, and condemn'd by the great Council of *Mecklin* to be hang'd in Effigy for Male-administration, knowing that the Magistrates of
Liege

Liege had disobliged the King his Master, retir'd thither; and in order to ingratiate himself with the King, and obtain his Pardon, invited *Sebastian de la Ruelle*, then Burgo-master, and several other Persons of Distinction to Dinner; where, after having made them very merry, he caused them all to be murder'd. The Populace of *Liege*, being inform'd of what had pass'd, immediately assembled, forced into the Count's House, dragg'd him through the Streets, cut off his Head, Arms, and Legs, which they placed upon the principal Gates of the City, and put all his Domesticks to the Sword. Then running to the House of a certain Alderman, whom they suspected to be one of the Murderer's Accomplices, without any Trial they hang'd him up in the Market-place. The Body of the Burgo-master *Ruello* was interr'd with the greatest Splendor; and since that Time, it is said, the Burgo-masters of *Liege* have a Guard of thirty Men, whenever they appear in Publick.

IN the Inns of *Liege* there is very good Entertainment, Provisions of all Sorts are extremely cheap, and perhaps no City in *Europe* is furnish'd with greater Variety of excellent Wines, or with People who take more Pleasure in Drinking. Among the Women there is little Society, and as for the Men they are generally at the Tavern; but the worst of it is, they are apt to quarrel in their Cups, and are exceedingly addicted to Revenge. Some People call *Liege* the *Hell of Women*, because they drag Boats, carry Burdens, and do all manner of Drudgery; the *Purgatory of Men*, because the Wives generally wears the Breeches; and the

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Paradise of Ecclesiasticks, because the greatest Part of the Country, which is very pleasant, is in the Hands of the Clergy.

THE Fortifications of *Liege* are none of the strongest, and being commanded by the Hills which surround them, are not capable of sustaining a long Siege. The Citadel, indeed, which stands upon a Hill, has been a Place of considerable Strength, but is now almost demolish'd. The late Elector of *Cologne*, who was also Bishop of *Liege*, deliver'd up this City to the *French* in the Year 1701; but on the 14th of *October* 1702, the *French* having quitted the Town, the Chapter and Magistracy surrender'd it to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the next Day Lord *Cutts* took Possession of it, with the *English* Forces, in the Name of his Imperial Majesty. The Garrison of the Citadel, however, held out till the 23^d, when the Confederates having made a sufficient Breach, the *English* and *Dutch* assaulted it Sword in Hand, and, after an obstinate Dispute of about three Quarters of an Hour, with very little Loss on their own Part, they enter'd the Place on every Side, and forced the eight Battalions, of which the Garrison consisted, to throw down their Arms and beg for Quarter. At this Attack the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, who went Volontier at the Head of the Grenadiers, was the first that mounted the Breach, and took the Colours from a *French* Officer: But Mr. *Wentworth*, Brother to the Earl of *Strafford*, who also went Volontier on this Occasion, was unfortunately kill'd. M. de *Violaine*, the Governor of the Citadel, the Duke of *Charost*, and several

several other *French* Officers, were taken Prisoners on the Breach, and carried to the Duke of *Marlbrough's* Quarters. The Troops, both *English* and *Dutch*, not only gain'd immortal Honour by this Action, but likewise a great Booty; for in the Treasury they found 300,000 Florins in Gold and Silver, besides Notes for almost four Times that Sum upon substantial Merchants in the City. One *English* Grenadier in particular got a thousand *Louidores* in a Bag, and several others were almost equally fortunate.

IN the Year 1705 the *French* possess'd themselves of *Liege*, and would undoubtedly have taken the Citadel, if it had not been seasonably reliev'd by the Duke of *Marlbrough's* expeditious March from the *Moselle* to the *Maese*, upon whose Approach they sent back their Artillery to *Namur*, and abandon'd the City. By the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713, between *France* and *Holland*, it was stipulated, that the *States General* should keep a Garrison in the Citadel at their own Expence; and by the Treaty of *Baden* in 1714, between the Emperor and *France*, it was restored to the Elector of *Cologne*; but in the Beginning of the Year 1724, one of the Family of *Berg* was chosen to this Bishoprick and Principality; and Prince *Theodore* of *Bavaria*, was unanimously chosen in his Room the 23^d of *January* N. S. 1743-4.

THE second City in the Diocese of *Liege* is *TONGRES*, or *Tongren*, situate on the River *Jecker*, ten Miles North-West of *Liege*, and twelve South-West of *Maastricht*. It was a very considerable Town in the Time of the *Romans*,

mans, when there was a Road pitch'd with Stone from thence to *Paris*, near two hundred Miles in Length, some Parts of which are still to be seen; as are also the Ruins of some of their Temples, and other Monuments of Antiquity. In the great Church, particularly, they shew an Image supposed by some to be the Statue of *Minerva*, and by others the Image of *Hercules*, who was anciently worshipp'd here by the Pagan Inhabitants. They pretend that one *Martinus*, sent by St. *Peter*, was the first Bishop of this Place; however, it was made a Bishop's See very early, and had a hundred Churches in it when it was destroy'd by *Attila* King of the *Huns*; but the See was removed from hence to *Maestricht*, and afterwards to *Liege*, and the Town has little now remaining of its former Grandeur. The great Church indeed is a handsome *Gothic* Structure, and has a Dean and Chapter, consisting of two and twenty Canons. The Town is a Place of no great Trade, nor much resorted to at present, except sometimes on account of the mineral Waters in its Neighbourhood.

In the Year 1672 the *French* King seized *Tongres*, but quitted it next Year to its Sovereign the Prince and Bishop of *Liege*. In 1703, while the Duke of *Marlborough* was before *Bonne*, the *French* Army, consisting of above forty thousand Men, commanded by the Marshals *Villeroy* and *Boufflers*, took the Opportunity of attacking this Place, in which were only two Battalions of Foot, who defended themselves with extraordinary Bravery for twenty-eight Hours, but were then forced to surrender

at Discretion. However, they did not keep the Town long; for immediately after the taking of *Bonne*, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd with a hundred and thirty Squadrons and fifty-nine Battalions, not only to secure *Liege*, but to force the Enemy to decamp from *Tongres*, where they seem'd to be advantageously posted, with above sixty Battalions, and a hundred Squadrons. Upon the Duke's advancing, the two Marshals thought proper to retire, having first blown up the Walls and Tower of *Tongres*, and demolish'd the *Jesuits* Church, which has been since rebuilt. It was at this Town that the Duke of *Marlborough* join'd the Army of the *States*, just ten Days before the memorable Battle of *Ramillies*.

ABOUT twelve Miles South-West of *Liege*, and fourteen North-East of *Namur*, upon the River *Maese*, stands *HUY*, a Town of considerable Serength, with a Castle, both fortified in the modern Way. Here are several Parish Churches, and Convents of almost every Order, but scarce any thing worth a Traveller's Attention, except the Collegiate Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and said to have been first built by the above-mention'd *Maternus*, a Disciple of *St. Peter*; but about the Year 1050, the City and Church being totally destroy'd by Fire, *Theoduin*, Bishop of *Liege*, caused it to be rebuilt with greater Magnificence.

In this Town there is an Abby of Nuns of the *Cistercian* Order, founded in the Year 1202, by *Albert* Count of *Moba*. This Nobleman, they tell us, had only two Sons, who were both very young, and being carried by their Father

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to see a Tournament, where a great many Persons of Distinction were present, they were extremely delighted with the splendid Appearance of the Company, and would likewise imitate this Manner of fighting; but not knowing how to manage their Launces, they unfortunately kill'd one another; by which Accident the Count's Family being extinct, he laid out all his Wealth in founding Convents, and in other religious Uses. There is also at *Huy* the first Church and Convent of the famous Order of the *Crossers*, in which the General is obliged to reside. This Order was instituted by *Theodore de Celles*, a Canon of the Cathedral at *Liege*, who was buried here, and whose Relicks are held in the highest Veneration.

THE *French* invested *Huy* in December 1692, with sixteen or eighteen thousand Men, but the Garrison made such a brave Defence, that they were forced to retire. The next Year it was again besieged by the Duke of *Luxemburg* and Count *Harcourt*, and after two Days Attack the Garrison mutinied against the Governor, so that he was obliged to surrender. In 1694 the Confederates laid Siege to it, and the *French* immediately surrender'd the Town, on Condition that the Garrison should retire into the Castle, who should neither fire upon the Town, nor the Town upon them. The Attacks were then carried on against the Castle with so much Fury, that in ten Days time the Governor beat a Parley, and capitulated upon honourable Conditions. By the Reduction of this Place the *French* were quite expell'd out of the Diocese of *Liege*.

IN the Beginning of the late War the *French* put a Garrison into *Huy*; but in *August*, 1703, the Duke of *Marlborough* came before it, and took both Town and Citadel in nine Days, making the Garrison, consisting of nine hundred Men, Prisoners of War. The *French* besieged it again in *May*, 1705, and in two Days time the Town surrender'd upon honourable Terms; but the Castle held out above a Week longer, when it was taken by Assault, and the Garrison made Prisoners. On the 9th of *July*, in the same Year, the Allies besieged it, and having taken Fort *Picard* and the *Red Fort* by Storm, the Garrison of the Castle, consisting of six hundred Men, surrendr'd Prisoners at Discretion. By the Treaty of *Utrecht* it was agreed that this Town should be garrison'd by the *Dutch*, but in 1718 the Outworks were demolish'd, and it was given up to the Elector of *Cologne*.

FIFTEEN Miles South-East of *Liege*, and nine South-West of *Limburg*, stands the little Town of *SPA*, or *Spaw*, famous anciently, as well as at present, for its mineral Waters. It is situate in a Plain, surrounded with Mountains, and consists of four Streets in form of a Cross, with a Square or Market-Place in the Center. There are several Springs in the Neighbourhood of *Spa*, as well as that in the Town, which are very much esteem'd, and are of different Qualities. One of these is call'd *Geronstera*, and is in the Middle of a Wood about two Miles from *Spa*, with a little Dome over it supported by four Pillars of Marble. It has a strong sulphureous Smell, and causes Vomiting in some,
but

but (like the rest) works chiefly by Urine. Another Spring, call'd *Saviniere*, lies to the Eastward of the Town, whose Waters are not so strong as the former. A third, named *Tonnelet*, rises in a neighbouring Meadow, and contains more Nitre than the others, but is very cold in the Mouth and Stomach. That which is most frequented, however, call'd *Pouhan*, or *Pobunt*, is in the Middle of the Square of *Spa*, with a *Latin* Inscription over it, importing that its Waters remove Obstructions, dissipate hard Tumors, dry up superfluous Moisture, and strengthen Parts that are weak, if drank according to the Advice of the Learned :

*Obstructum referat, durum terit, humida siccet,
Debile fortificat, si tamen arte bibas.*

Vast Quantities of these Waters are sent abroad to all Countries in *Europe*, especially *England* and *Holland*, though perhaps the *English* have full as good at home. The Season for filling Bottles for Exportation is either in the Heat of Summer, or in the hardest Frosts in Winter; for then the Water is observ'd to be the strongest, most brisk and sparkling.

THE *Capuchins* have a very fine Monastery at *Spa*, with large Gardens, where the Company walk who drink the Waters. Were it not for these Springs, the Place would be inconsiderable; but on their account it is resorted to by People of the best Fashion from all Parts of *Europe*, who contribute very much to enrich the Inhabitants. Several Princes have been here, who have left behind them Marks of their Bounty; and at one Time in particular, the Town

was honour'd with the Presence of *Charles II.* of *England*, the King of *Denmark*, and the Great Duke of *Tuscany*. In consideration of the vast Resort of Foreigners to this Place, it has been always allow'd a Neutrality during the hottest Wars.

PROCEEDING towards the Southern Parts of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, we meet with *DINANT*, a Town of considerable Strength, situate on the River *Maese*, about twelve Miles South of *Namur*, and six almost North of *Charlemont*. It is a Place of some Trade, particularly in the Manufactures of Brass and Iron; but requires no farther Description.

THIRTY Miles almost South of *Dinant* stands *BOUILLON*, within the Limits of *Luxemburg*, but the Capital of a small Duchy which gives Title of Duke to the Bishop of *Liege*, on which account I mention it whilst I am treating of his Principality. It is a large and handsome Town, and was formerly the Inheritance of the famous *Godfrey of Bouillon*, who sold it to the Bishop of *Liege* in the Year 1096, in order to enable him to raise Forces for carrying on the War to recover the *Holy Land* out of the Hands of the Infidels.

In that Part of the Bishoprick of *Liege* which lies between the *Maese* and the *Sambre* we scarce meet with any Towns worth mentioning, except *WALCOURT*, or *Valencourt*, chiefly famous for a Battle fought near it in the Year 1689, between the *French* and the Confederates; wherein the Earl of *Marlborough*, who commanded the *English* Forces, gave such Relief to the Colonel who guarded the main Pass,
and

and such a Check to the *French*, by the continual Fire he made upon them in Flank, as saved the Allied Army when it was in danger of being routed. The *French*, under the Marshal *d'Humieres*, attack'd the Town with great Resolution for an Hour and a half, but Prince *Waldeck* and Lord *Marlborough* obliged them to retire with Precipitation, after they had near two thousand Men kill'd and wounded. The Place, however, was taken by the *French* the same Year, who kept it till 1697, when it was restor'd to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

RETURNING again into the Heart of the Diocese, we there find *BORCHLOEN*, or *Loots*, about twelve Miles North-West of *Liege*, which formerly gave Title to a Count, but is a Place of no great Consequence at present.

FIVE Miles West of *Borchloen* stands *ST. TRON*, or *Truden*; and farther Northward we meet with *BILSEN*, noted for a Nunnery of Ladies of Quality, who have the Liberty of leaving the Convent and marrying when they please.

AT *HASSELT*, seven or eight Miles from the Place last mention'd, the Bishop of *Liege* has a Palace, but the Town does not require a particular Description.

IN the more Northern Parts of the Bishoprick there are several Towns of some Note, of which *MAESEYCK* is the most important, as being a Pass over the River *Maese*. *HORNE* is only considerable for being the Capital of a County of the same Name. The other

other Places are *BREY, HAMONT, WEERT*, and a few more not worth mentioning.

The DUCHY of LIMBURG.

THE Province or Duchy of *Limburg*, which comes next in Order to be described, is bounded on the North and East by the Duchy of *Juliers*, on the South by *Luxemburg*, and on the West by the Bishoprick of *Liege*, extending in Length about forty Miles, and in Breadth about five and twenty. Some Parts of this Province are mountainous, but are cover'd with Woods, and are full of Marble, Coal, and excellent Iron. Here is also good Arable and Pasture Land, Plenty of Cattle, and the Inhabitants make a great deal of Cheese. The Northern Part of the Country is in the Possession of the *Dutch*, but the Southern belongs to the House of *Austria*, whose chief and only Town of Note is

LIMBURG, the Capital of the Duchy, situate on a steep Hill near the River *Vesè*, about twenty Miles South-East of *Liege*, and fifteen to the Southward of *Aix la Chapelle*. The Town is small, consisting chiefly of one broad Street, and the Buildings are not very elegant; but its Situation renders it exceeding strong, there being but one Passage to it, and that almost inaccessible. Its Fortifications, however,

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are in no good Condition at present, and the Place in general makes but an indifferent Appearance; yet the Inhabitants carry on a considerable Manufacture of Woollen Cloth, which they vend all over the *Netherlands*, and also at *Francfort* Fair, where many Pieces of it are put off for the Cloth of *Holland*, and even for that of *England*.

THIS Town, notwithstanding the Strength of its Situation, has often changed its Masters. The *Dutch* took it in 1633 from the *Spanish* Dukes of *Brabant*, but some Time afterwards it was retaken by the *Spaniards*. In 1675 the *French* took it, and in 1677 destroy'd the Castle; but it was restored to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. After the Death of King *Charles II.* of *Spain*, the *French* seized it, and kept Possession of it till the Year 1703, when it was besieged and taken by the Confederates. The *Hanoverian* General *Bulau* invested it on the 9th of *September*, and the Artillery and other Necessaries coming up on the 20th, the Besiegers soon made themselves Masters of the Lower Town, the Defendants retiring on the first Assault. On the 25th and 26th they batter'd the Place with good Success, the Cannon playing all Day, and the Mortars all Night; insomuch that on the 27th they were preparing for a general Storm, which the Garrison perceiving thought proper to beat a Parley, but could obtain no other Conditions than to surrender Prisoners of War. The Officers and Soldiers, however, were allow'd to keep what belong'd to them, and the Officers had twelve Waggons to carry their Baggage. The Gar-
rison,

rison, consisting of 1400 Men, having march'd out, the Allies took Possession of the Place, by which they not only became Masters of the whole Duchy of *Limburg*, but secured the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and the Electorate of *Cologne* from the Incursions of the Enemy.

ABOUT fifteen Miles North-East of *Limburg*, in that Part of the Province belonging to the *Dutch*, we meet with *DALEM*, situate upon the River *Bervine*, formerly a Place of considerable Strength, but the Fortifications both of the Town and Castle were demolish'd by the *French*, who restor'd it to the *Dutch* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

TEN or twelve Miles to the Northward of *Dalem*, between *Maastricht* and *Aix la Chapelle*, stands *FAUQUEMONT*, or *VALCKENBURG*, upon the River *Geul*, a large handsome Town, and formerly well fortified, but the Works were destroy'd by the *French* on their being obliged to give it up to the *Hollanders* by the above-mention'd Treaty.

THERE is scarce any other Place of Note in the Duchy of *Limburg*, except *ROLDUC*, twelve Miles East of *Fauquemont*, and five or six to the Northward of *Aix la Chapelle*. It is the chief Town of a Country or Lordship, and has an old Castle belonging to it, but is not remarkable enough to require a particular Description.

BEFORE we proceed farther, we ought by all means to take Notice of the strong and beautiful City of *MAA STRICHT*, which stands on the Borders of the Duchy of *Limburg* and the Bishoprick of *Liege*, but whether it be-

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longs to either of these Provinces, or to that of *Brabant*, I leave the Geographers to determine. It is situate on the West Side of the *Maese*, about twelve Miles almost North of *Liege*, having a Suburb call'd the *Wyck*, which is likewise well fortified, on the opposite Side of the River. Both Parts of the Town are united by a handsome Stone-Bridge, from which the Baron *de Pollnitz* tells us he had been assured for a Truth, that the late Marshal *d' Auverquerque*, when a young Man, leap'd his Horse into the River, to convince Mademoiselle *de Feldbruck* how sincerely he loved her. It seems he was one Day making his Vows and Protestations to her at her Coach-Door, when she told him, That she look'd upon all he said to be Flams, and that she would lay him a Wager he did not love her enough to leap his Horse over into the River. He accepted the Wager, and won it at the Risque of his Life, for he was so fortunate as to keep his Footing in the Stirrups, and his Horse carried him safe to Shore: But after he had taken this dangerous Jump, he reflected on the capricious Temper of his Mistress, and broke off his Courtship with her; which (in the Baron's Opinion) was the least she deserv'd.

THOUGH *Maestricht* is subject to the *Dutch*, who keep a numerous Garrison in it, yet the greater Part of the Natives are of the *Romish* Communion, and have the chief Churches in their Hands, as also their Convents both for Men and Women. Two or three of the Parish-Churches, however, belong to the *Hollanders*, the *Lutherans* have built one for themselves,
and

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and the *French* Protestants another; and, in short, here is a remarkable Harmony kept up between the Protestants and Papists, who converse familiarly together, and share the Civil Government of the Town between them.

THE Circumference of *Maestricht* is about four Miles; and its Fortifications, which are in the modern Way, may be reckon'd amongst the best in *Europe*. The great Market-place and other Squares are very beautiful, the Streets broad, and the Buildings in general make a handsome Appearance. The Town-house, is a magnificent Structure, all of Free-stone, and has one of the finest Towers or Steeples in the *Low-Countries*. It has also a good Library, both of printed Books and Manuscripts, and other Curiosities worth a Traveller's Attention. As for the neighbouring Country, it abounds with Game; and there is scarce a Town in *Europe* where Provisions in general, and all the Conveniencies of Life, may be had cheaper than at *Maestricht*.

THIS City revolted from *Spain* about the Year 1570, but was besieged by the Duke of *Parma* in 1579, when after a brave Defence, the Garrison having repulsed the *Spaniards* in two bloody Attacks, it was at last surpris'd in the Night-time, and the Inhabitants were treated with great Severity. It was retaken by the Prince of *Orange* in 1632, after an obstinate Siege of two Months and upwards; and from that Time it continued in the Hands of the *Dutch* till the Year 1673, when it was taken by the *French* King in Person, after thirteen Days open Trenches.

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THE Siege of *Maestricht* in 1676, by *William* Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King of *England*, is very memorable. The Garrison consisted of eight thousand Men, under *M. Calvo*, an experienced and daring Commander; and the Besiegers were about thirty thousand, who carried on their Attacks with such Bravery for three Weeks together, that it was generally supposed the Place would at last be taken. During this Siege the *English* gave signal Proofs of their Valour on all Occasions, and many of the Outworks were taken with great Slaughter on both Sides: But the Besieged continually supplying them with new Retrenchments, and the Prince finding his Troops much diminish'd by Sickness, and hearing that *M. Schomberg* was advancing to the Relief of the Town with a superior Army, whilst he himself waited in Vain for the Reinforcements which the *Germans* had promised to send him; all these Considerations, I say, obliged the Prince to rise from before the Place, after fifty-two Days open Trenches, and the Loss of eight thousand Men. This City however, did not long continue in the Hands of the *French*, being restored to the States of *Holland* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678, in whose Possession it has ever since remained. In 1703 the *French* had form'd a Design against *Maestricht*, but were prevented from putting it in Execution by General *Auverquerque*, who commanded Part of the Confederate Army in the Neighbourhood.

THE Reader perhaps will not be displeased if we now make a short Excursion out of the Province of *Limburg*, to take a View of the famous

mous City of *AIX LA CHAPELLE*, or *Aken*, which few Travellers omit visiting who make the Tour of the *Netherlands*. It is situated on the Borders of the Dutchy of *Juliers*, in a fruitful Valley, encompass'd with Woods and Mountains, about twenty Miles East of *Maestricht*, and fifteen almost North of *Limburg*. It is call'd in Latin *Aquisgranum*, which Name it is said to have taken from *Serenius Granus*, Lieutenant-General of *Gallia Belgica* in the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, who having discovered the hot Springs there about the Year 53, first built and beautified them after the *Roman* Baths, and then erected himself a Palace, of which the Natives still pretend to shew some Part of the Ruins. Be this as it will, we are certain that *Aix* was very much enlarged and enrich'd by *Charlemagne*, who made it his usual Residence and the Seat of his Empire; and they say that the present Town-house was formerly a Part of his Palace.

THIS Structure is one of the finest of the Kind in *Germany*, and was compleatly repaired and beautified by the Citizens some Years ago, in Hopes of their having the Congress there, which was held afterwards at *Soissons*. It is a hundred and seventy Feet long, and seventy broad, has a handsome Tower at each End, and is adorn'd on the Outside with the Statues of several *German* Emperors, and other Sculptures. The whole consists of three Stories, the two first divided by several Partitions, but the uppermost is one entire Room, where the new elected Emperor used to entertain the Electors and Princes of the Empire at his Coronation;

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for in this City the Emperor formerly received his first Crown of Iron, as he did a second of Silver at *Milan*, and a third of Gold at *Rome*. Nay, if I mistake not, no less than thirty-seven Emperors have been crown'd at *Aix*, since the Time of *Charlemagne*; and this City is appointed for that Purpose by the Golden Bull, made in the Reign of *Charles* the Fourth: But the Custom of crowning the Emperor with three Crowns has been long since laid aside; and at every Coronation the Magistrates of *Aix*, who have the Custody of *Charlemagne's* Sword, his Shoulder Belt, the Gospels in Golden Letters, the Blood of *St. Stephen*, all used at that Ceremony, deliver them to the Elector of *Mentz*; and the Emperor gives an Instrument to the City of *Aix*, and to the Chapter Royal of the Church of *Notre Dame*, declaring, that his being crowned elsewhere shall not prejudice the Privileges either of the Church or the City.

IN the Middle of a spacious Market-place, over against the Town-house abovementioned, is a noble Fountain admired for its large Dimensions and curious Workmanship; the Water spouting out in four several Places, and falling into a Marble Basen thirty Feet in Diameter, from whence it is conveyed quite through the City. On the Top of this Fountain is placed a large brazen Statue of *Charlemagne* in Armour, with his Face towards *Germany*; and round the Fountain are several Figures with *Latin* Inscriptions. There are many other handsome Squares in this City, abundance of publick as well as private Fountains, and the Buildings in general make a good Appearance, the Stone Quarries in

in the Neighbourhood furnishing them with excellent Materials. In short, of all the Places frequented on Account of their Waters, none afford more agreeable Accommodation than *Aix*, either with Respect to Lodgings or Provisions.

THE Circumference of this City is about five or six *English* Miles, and has in it abundance of Monasteries for both Sexes, with thirty Parochial or Collegiate Churches, too many to be here described. The Cathedral Church of *Our Lady* is a magnificent *Gothic* Structure, having a high Steeple at the West End adorned with Pyramids, and cover'd with a *Cupola* in the Middle. The Inside is embellish'd with a great Number of Brass and marble Pillars, gilded Statues, Mosaic Work, and other Ornaments. Over the Place where *Charlemagne* was first interr'd hangs a very large Crown made of Silver and Brass gilt, the Gift of the Emperor *Frederick I.* surrounded with forty-eight Statues a Foot high, and thirty-two lesser Statues all of Silver, the same Emperor *Frederick* removed the Body of *Charlemagne*, and buried Part of it under the Altar in the Choir in a Silver Coffin, and the other Part near the Wall of the old Building, covering it with the same Tomb-Stone of white Marble which it had before, with the Bust of *Proserpine* upon it, supposed to have covered the Tomb of *Julius Caesar*. At the East End of the Cathedral is a Throne upon which our Saviour is represented sitting majestically in a long Robe, and round the Throne a Representation of the four Animals mentioned in *Ezekiel's* Vision, Over his Head is a Circle of golden Stars, and underneath them the Symbol of the Cross, said to

to have appeared in the Air to the Emperor *Constantine* when he conquer'd *Maxentius*. Here is also a Representation of the four and twenty Elders rising from their Seats, laying down their Crowns and prostrating themselves before the Throne.

THE Treasure of this Church is almost beyond Imagination, consisting of Vessels of Gold and Silver, Copes embroider'd with Pearls, and particularly the rich Vestments adorn'd with Diamonds, given by the Infanta *Isabella-Clara-Eugenia*, when she was Sovereign of the *Low-Countries*. Here is also preserved the Royal Chair in which *Charlemagne* set in his Tomb three hundred and twenty five Years. It is of white Marble, not polish'd, because it was covered with Plates of Gold, tho' it is now stripp'd of that Ornament. In this Chair the King of the *Romans* seats himself at his Inauguration, and there receives the first Homage of the Electors and of the Royal Chapter. The Pulpit in this Church is covered with Plates of Gold, as is also the High Altar, whereon is represented our Saviour's Passion. It is likewise adorn'd with Jewels of great Value, particularly an Agate of an extraordinary Size; the whole given by St. *Henry* of *Bavaria*, the second Emperor of the *Romans* of that Name; and indeed most of the Princes that have been crown'd here have enrich'd the Church with very sumptuous Presents.

It would be an almost endless Undertaking to enumerate all the precious Relicks (as they are call'd) which are preserved in this Cathedral, some of which are only shewn once in seven Years

Years, and that from the Top of the Steeple, at which Time there is a great Resort of Pilgrims from all Parts of the Country. The first and most antient Relick is the Shift which the Virgin *Mary* had on when she was delivered of our Blessed Saviour. When this is exposed to publick View, the Priest makes a Proclamation to the People, to let them know what he is going to shew them, which is in the following Form, or Words to that Effect. *We shall shew you the Linnen, the sacred Raiment, in which the holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God, was dress'd the Night of the holy Nativity of our Lord, when she brought forth Jesus Christ, very God and very Man. Therefore let us beseech God, that we may look upon this sacred Relick in such a manner, that the Honour and Glory of God may be thereby advanced, and that we may obtain his Grace and his sacred Benediction.* The like Form is used at the exposing of the other Relicks, some few more of which it may not be amiss to mention. They pretend to shew us a Piece of the Cord with which our Saviour was bound when he was delivered to *Pilate*, and the Cloth Girt about him when he suffered on the Cross; the Napkin in which *John* the Baptist's Head was wrapp'd, with the Blood still upon it, some of the Blood of the first Martyr *St. Stephen*, enchased in Gold and precious Stones, on which the Emperors are sworn at their Inauguration; Part of the Sponge with which the Jews presented Vinegar to our Saviour on the Cross; a Link of the Chain wherewith *St. Peter* was chain'd when the Angel delivered him out of Prison; a Picture of the Virgin *Mary* found in
the

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the Tomb of the Emperor *Charlemagne*, and supposed to be the Work of St. *Luke*; a Manuscript of the Gospels, written in Letters of Gold; found in the same Tomb; with many other Curiosities, of which these already mention'd are a sufficient Specimen.

THIS Church of *Our Lady* is very antient having been consecrated, they say, by Pope *Leo III.* in Presence of the Emperor *Charlemagne*. Of this Consecration they tell a very surprising Story, to which the Reader will undoubtedly give as much Credit as it deserves. It is said that as many Bishops as there are Days in the Year attended at the Ceremony, according to *Charlemagne* Desire; but two being wanting to compleat the Number, God was pleased to supply the Deficiency by a Miracle, causing St. *Monulphus* and St. *Gondulphus*, Bishops of *Tongres*, who had both been dead a long Time, and buried in the Church of St. *Servais* at *Maestricht*, to appear at this Solemnity, where they receiv'd the Pope's Blessing and then vanish'd away. In Memory of this wonderful Event, there is a Picture in the Roof of the Church of St. *Servais* representing an Angel holding a Label, with an Inscription in the Language of *Brabant*, signifying, *Monulphus and Gondulphus arise, and go to the Consecration of the Church of Aix*; and on their Tomb there is a *Latin* Distich expressing that they did go thither accordingly. But enough of this.

THE Baths of *Aix*, which occasion it to be much resorted to at certain Seasons of the Year, are some of them very hot, and others lukewarm. That called the Emperor's Bath is the largest,

largest, and the Apartments to bathe in are handsome and commodious. The little Bath receives its Waters from the former, which rise so hot that they let them cool some Hours before they are used. The Bath of *St. Quirinus* is as hot as the Emperor's, but that of *St. Cornelle* and some others in the Town are only moderately warm. A little Way from the City at a Village call'd *Porcet*, are several hot Springs, which lie on the Side of a small cool Rivulet, and are convey'd by Pipes into Apartments made commodious for bathing. The Water of these Springs is clear and pleasant, without any Offensive Smell, but much hotter than those of the City, and requires a long Time to cool before it can be endured. There are also two Wells at *Aix* where People drink the Waters, each of them having a Pump, as at the Bath in *England*. As to the Virtues of these Waters they are too many to be enumerated; but the Reader who is curious about such Matters may consult *Dr. Blondel's* Treatise written expressly upon that Subject.

THE City of *Aix* suffer'd much by the *Huns* and *Normans*, and was burnt down in 1146 by an accidental Fire; but by the Bounty of the Emperors, and the great Resort of People of Quality thither, it soon recover'd itself again; and in the Year 1172 the Emperor *Frederick I.* made great Additions to its Fortifications. It suffer'd much again by Fire in 1224, when many of the Citizens and Strangers perish'd in the Flames; and in 1236 it had the like Misfortune. During the Civil Wars on account of Religion it was also miserably

rably harrafs'd, when the greater Part of the Citizens were Protestants; but the Marquis *de Spinola* took it, and re-establish'd Popery, which is now the prevailing Religion of the City: Protestants however are permitted to live here, and to go to a Church in the Neighbourhood under the Dominion of the *States General*. The Place has been noted for several Councils held there in the Reigns of *Charlemagne* and *Lewis* the Pious, particularly one in 799, another in 809, a third in 819, and a fourth in 836; and for the famous Treaty in 1668, betwixt *France* on the one Part, and *Spain, England* and *Holland* on the other. — It is now time to return from this Excurſion, and proceed with our Survey of the *Netherlands*.



The

The DUCHY of LUXEMBURG.

THIS Province, the only one that remains to be described, is of a large Extent, being about seventy Miles in Length, and sixty in Breadth; and is bounded on the East by the Archbishoprick of *Triers*, on the South by *Lorrain*, on the West by *Champagne* and Part of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and on the North by another Part of *Liege* and the Duchy of *Limburg*. The Northern Part of this Duchy is a fruitful Soil, yielding Plenty of Corn, and some Wine; but the other, which lies towards *France*, is more barren, and in many Places mountainous and cover'd with Wood, being Part of the great Forest of *Ardennes*. In the Mountains, however, are found several Mines of Iron, which makes some amends for the Sterility of the Surface; and the Woods abound with all manner of Game. The Air of the Country is generally healthful and temperate, and it is well water'd with Rivers, the principal of which are the *Moselle*, the *Sure*, the *Semois*, and the *Ourte*. It is divided into seven Earldoms, many Baronies and inferior Lordships; and the common People are in a State of Vassalage here, as in *Germany*. The States consist of the Prelates, the Nobility, Gentry,

Gentry, and Representatives or Deputies of the chief Towns. The *French* and *Dutch* Languages are both spoken in this Province; but the People in their Manners resemble the *French* most, the Country lying contiguous to *France*, and having been formerly under the Dominion of that Crown. The *French* indeed are still Masters of a small Part of it, which is call'd *French Luxemburg*; but much the greater Part of the Duchy is possess'd by the House of *Austria*.

LUXEMBURG, the Capital of this Province, is situated partly on the Declivity of a rocky Hill, and partly on a Plain, through which runs the River *Else* or *Olzet*; about twenty Miles South-West of *Triers* or *Treves*, fifty-two South of *Limburg*, and a hundred South-East of *Brussels*. The Town is strong both by Art and Nature, but not large nor well-built, though some of the Houses being of Stone make a handsome Appearance. As to the publick Buildings, scarce any of them deserve a particular Description; the Churches themselves being but ordinary, except that of the *Jesuits*, which is a beautiful Structure. In the great Church are the Tombs of *John* of *Luxemburg* King of *Bohemia*, and of *Peter Ernest* Earl of *Mansfield*, Governor of this Province. There are several Monasteries in the Town, and among the rest one of *Franciscans*, who pretend their House was founded in the Life-time of *St. Francis*, that is, the Beginning of the thirteenth Century. In the Neighbourhood of *Luxemburg* are the Remains of a magnificent Palace, built by the above-mention'd Count

Count *Mansfield*, with fine Gardens, adorn'd with Fountains and Statues, where the Inhabitants take the Air in the Summer-Season. This Palace was ruin'd by the *French* in one of their Sieges.

THE City of *Luxemburg* was taken from the House of *Austria* by the Duke of *Orleans* in 1542, and retaken two Years after by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth. In the Year 1684 it was taken by the *French*, who made great Additions to its Fortifications while they had it in their Possession; but it was restored to the *Spaniards* in 1697 by the Treaty of *Ryswick*. The *French* seiz'd it again in 1701, after the Death of King *Charles* II. of *Spain*; but by the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713, the Town and Fortrefs, together with the Duchy, was yielded to the *States General* in favour of the House of *Austria*, on Condition that the Elector of *Bavaria* should have the Sovereignty and Revenues thereof till he was restored to his Electorate, and satisfied as to some other Pretensions; during which Time he was allow'd to keep Troops in the Duchy, not exceeding 7000 Men; but the Town and Fortrefs were to be garrison'd by the Troops of the States, at the Expence of the Town and Duchy.

ABOUT twelve Miles to the Southward of *Luxemburg*, on the West Side of the *Moselle*, stands *THIONVILLE*, a handsome well-built Town, and strongly fortified. It has been alternately subject to the *French* and *Spaniards*, but is at present under the Dominion of the former.

THREE or four Miles below *Thionville*, on the opposite Side of the *Moselle*, we meet with a little wall'd Town call'd *KOLINGS-MACHEREN*; a few Miles North-West of which lies another call'd *RODEN-MACHEREN*; and lower down the *Moselle*, between *Luxemburg* and *Triers* stands *GREVEN-MACHEREN*: But let it suffice just to mention these Places, and their Situations, since they are not of Consequence enough to require any farther Description.

MONTMEDY is a Town of considerable Strength, situated on a Hill near the River *Chiers*, about thirty Miles to the Westward of *Luxemburg*, and twenty to the Southward of *Bouillon*. It was taken by the *French* in 1657, in whose Possession it has ever since remain'd.

YVOIX is another little fortified Town of *French Luxemburg*, upon the above-mention'd River *Chiers*, eight Miles North-West of *Montmedy*, but not of Consequence enough to be particularly described.

TEN Miles North-West of *Yvoix*, and six or seven to the Eastward of *Bouillon*, stands *CHINY*, upon the River *Semois*. The Town is not large, nor of any great Strength, but chiefly considerable as being the Capital of a County of the same Name, formerly subject to its own Princes, but united about the Year 1400 to the Duchy of *Luxemburg*. This County was given up to the *States General*, in favour of the House of *Austria*, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and though united to *Luxemburg*, it still retains an independent Jurisdiction.

ABOUT eighteen Miles East of *Chiny*, and fourteen North-West of *Luxemburg*, we meet with *ARLON*, situated on a Hill near the Source of the River *Semois*. It was formerly a pretty Town, but has suffer'd much by the Wars, and is of little Consequence at present.

EIGHTEEN Miles almost North of *Arlon*, near the Source of the River *Wilzbach*, stands *BASTOIGNE*, or *Bastenac*, a Place of no great Strength, but however a handsome Town, and therefore by some call'd *Paris en Ardennes*.

ABOUT twelve Miles West of *Bastoigne* we meet with *ST. HUBERT*, a pretty Town, chiefly remarkable for a fine Abby there, whose Abbot is Lord of the Place, and of sixteen neighbouring Villages.

NORTH-WEST of *St. Hubert* lies *ROCHE-FORT*, and to the North-East we find *LA ROCHE* and *DURBUY*. To the Eastward of the last-mention'd Place lie *SALME*, *CROMBACH*, and *ST. VIET*; but all these Towns, with several others in the Eastern Part of the Duchy, which have formerly been of some Strength, are at present inconsiderable, and do not merit a particular Description.

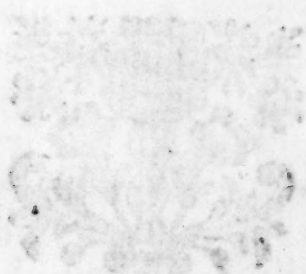


About eighteen Miles East of Orléans and
fourteen North-West of Laxembourg, we met
with ARLON, situated on a hill near the
Source of the River Semois. It was formerly a
great Town, but has suffered much by the
Wars, and is of little Consequence at present.

Eleuthera Miles almost North of Aves,
near the Source of the River Wipack, stands
BASTONNE, or Baston, a Place of no great
Strength, but however a handsome Town, and
thereby for some time a strong Place.

About twelve Miles West of Baston we
met with ST. VIT, a pretty Town,
chiefly remarkable for a fine Abbey church, which
Abbey is Lord of the Place, and of thirteen
neighbouring Villages.

North-West of St. Vite, lies ROCHÉ-
FORT, and to the South-East we find ST. A
ROCHE and DURBUI. To the Holland
of the last-mentioned Place lies ST. VIT,
CROMBACH, and ST. VIT, the Abbots
Tower, with several others in the Eastern Part
of the Duchy, which have formerly been of
some Strength, and are now in Ruins,
and do not more a particular Description.



A CONCISE
ACCOUNT
OF

Bavaria, || *Austria,*
Bohemia, || *Piedmont,*
Moravia, ||

And other Parts of *Italy*;

Introduc'd by

A Short HISTORY
OF THE
Pragmatic Sanction,
Which has given Rise to the
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A SHORT
HISTORY
OF THE
Pragmatic Sanction, &c.

THE Troubles which have broke out in *Germany* since the Death of the late Emperor *Charles* the Sixth, were occasion'd (as is well known) by the Failure of Male Issue in that Prince's Family. His Father *Leopold*, foreseeing the fatal Consequences that would attend such Failure, form'd a Design to settle the Succession in the Female Line. About forty Years ago he communicated this Scheme to his Sons *Joseph* and *Charles*, who approved of it; and it was then carried through the several Diets of the Empire, where it receiv'd all the Validity which they could give it, and was call'd the *Pragmatick Sanction*. *Joseph*, who succeeded his Father in 1705, dying without

Male Issue in 1711, was succeeded by his Brother *Charles*, who some Years afterwards, had the *Pragmatick Sanction* drawn up a-new in Favour of his own Children, whether Male or Female, which was agreed to in a Council held for that Purpose, and in 1720 was approv'd of by all the hereditary Dominions, and sworn to by the States and Magistrates. In 1725 *Spain* guarantied this Settlement; and in 1726 *Muscovy* guarantied it virtually, and by a Conclusion of the General Diet of the Empire it was declared a publick Law. In 1731 it receiv'd the Guaranty of *Great-Britain*, and in 1732 the *Dutch* became special Guarantees of it, as did *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Prussia*. The King of *France* at last agreed to guaranty it by the definitive Treaty in the Year 1736, whereby the Duke of *Lorrain*, upon Cession of the Dutchies of *Lorrain* and *Barr* to King *Stanislaus* for Life, and to *France* for ever, was made Grand Duke of *Tuscany* upon the Death of *John Gaston de Medicis*, the last Male of that antient Family: But Prince *Charles*, his Brother, never made a formal Resignation of his Title as Presumptive Heir. By the same Treaty *Don Carlos* was establish'd in the quiet Possession of *Naples* and *Sicily*: So that *France* and *Spain*, one would think, were sufficiently paid for the Engagement they entered into, which, however, they have both violated; whereas *Russia* and *Great-Britain*, who obtain'd nothing, remain firm to their Obligation, the first at least in Words and Remittances, and the latter with her full Power, and at a vast Expence. As to the *Dutch*, they also remit, and have sent some Forces into the Field,

but

but seem not at all disposed to act with Vigour and Resolution.

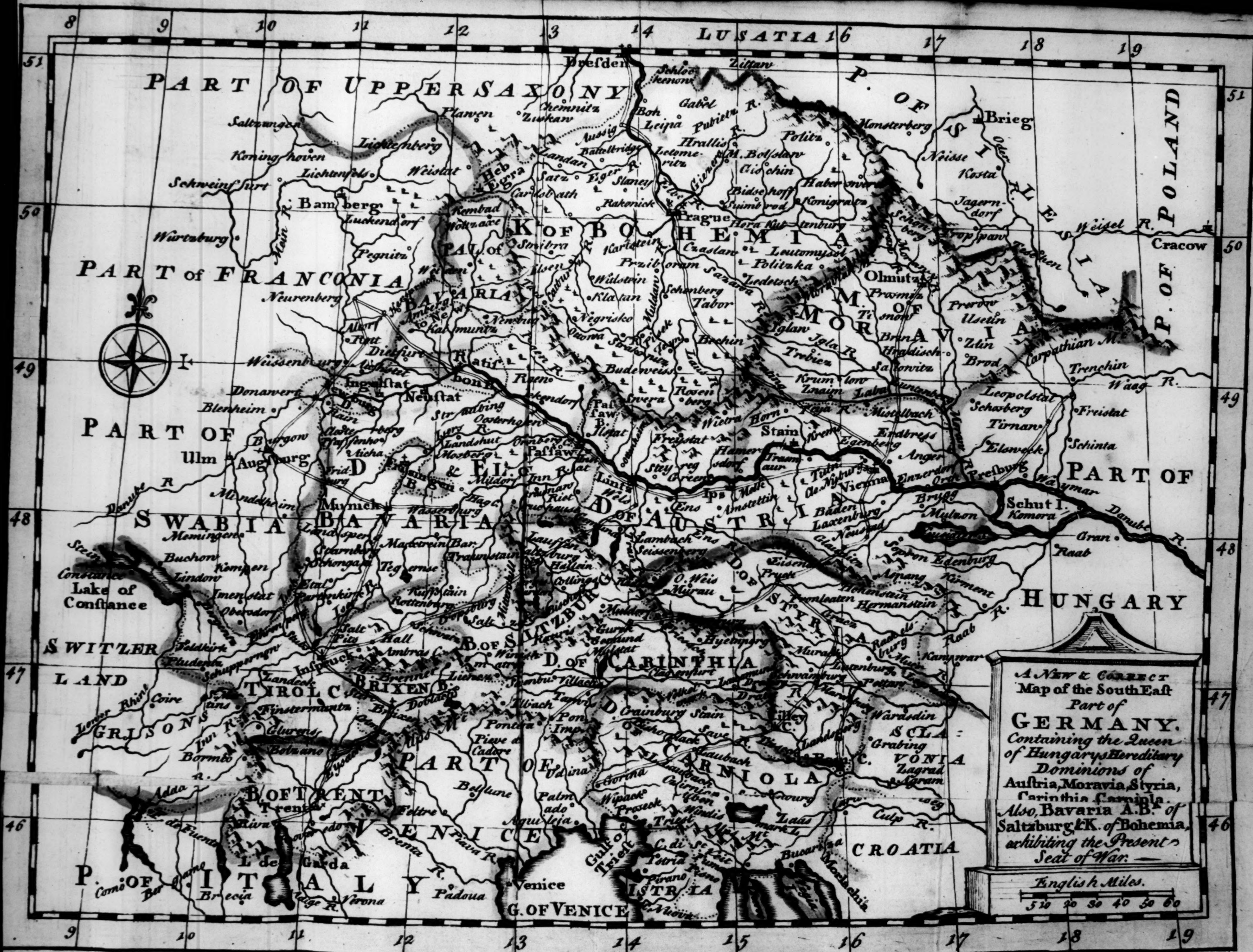
THE Princes who opposed the *Pragmatick Sanction* were the Elector of *Saxony*, who married the eldest Daughter of the Emperor *Joseph*; the Elector of *Bavaria*, who married the youngest; the Elector *Palatine* and the Bishop of *Freisingen* and *Ratisbon*: But the Elector of *Saxony* complied, upon the late Emperor *Charles* procuring him to be elected King of *Poland*.

UPON the Death of the late Emperor, the *French King* declared in the strongest Terms, that he would strictly fulfil the Engagements he was under by the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and keep clear of every Thing that might obstruct the free Choice of an Emperor. Soon afterwards he acknowledged the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* in Form; but notwithstanding the most solemn Assurances of Friendship, and the strongest Ties of Treaties he made no Scruple in the Year 1741, to send almost forty thousand Men into the Empire, on purpose to support the Pretensions of the Duke of *Bavaria*. This Prince, in short, has been elected Emperor, and, in Right of his Wife, (as well as by some particular Pretensions in his own Personal Right) lays Claim to the Hiereditary Dominions of the House of *Austria*, to which the Queen of *Hungary*, if the above-mentioned *Pragmatick Sanction* be of any Weight, has an undoubted Title. The King of *Spain* likewise publish'd in Form his Claim to all the *Austrian* Dominions, and has been for some Time endeavouring, by Force of Arms, to seize on those in *Italy*, in order to erect a Kingdom

dom for his Son Don *Philip*. In this Enterprize he is assisted by some of the Forces of *France*, but is strenuously opposed by the King of *Sardinia*, who yet, notwithstanding the Difficulties he is driven to, seems bravely determined to fulfil his Engagements with the Queen of *Hungary* and her Allies.

I shall not take upon me to enquire into the Merits of these different Claims, since each Party has had Recourse to the Sword, and some of the most powerful Princes in *Europe* are engaged in the Quarrel; my Business is only to take a Survey of such Parts of *Germany* and *Italy* as now are, and will probably continue to be, the Theatre of the present War; in order to which, I shall begin with *Bavaria*.





The CIRCLE of B A V A R I A.

THIS Circle comprehends not only the proper Dominions of the Duke of *Bavaria*, but also the Territories of the Archbishop of *Saltzbourg*, and those of the Bishops of *Passau*, *Ratisbon* and *Freisingen*, together with the Lands of several Abbies and Convents, which have little or no Dependence upon the Elector. The Country is bounded on the West by *Swabia*; on the North by *Franconia* and *Bohemia*; on the East by *Bohemia*, *Austria* and *Stiria*; and on the South by *Carinthia*, *Brixen* and *Tirol*; extending from North to South about a hundred and eighty Miles, and from East to West about a hundred and twenty.

The usual Division of this Circle is into the *Upper* and *Lower Bavaria*, and the *Upper Palatinate*. The *Upper Bavaria* lies between the County of *Tirol* and the *Danube*, and is generally a mountainous barren Soil, though in some Parts indifferently fertile. The *Lower Bavaria* stretches along the *Danube* to the Confines of *Austria*, and is as fruitful a Tract of Land as most in the Empire.

THE *Upper Palatinate* of *Bavaria* which lies on the North Side of the *Danube*, whereby it
is

is separated from the Elector's other Dominions, is for the most Part a rocky uneven Country, though in some Places there are Valleys that afford good Corn and Pasture. Neither does it want for Vineyards, but the Wine is not much esteem'd having a sharp unpleasant Taste. The greatest Riches of the Inhabitants lie in the Bowels of the Earth, in their Mines of Copper, Silver and other Metals, especially Iron, of which they forge and vend Abundance. This Palatinate was taken from the Elector *Palatine*, together with his other Territories, upon his assuming the Title of King of *Bohemia*, in Opposition to the Emperor, about the Year 1620, and transferr'd to the Duke of *Bavaria* with the Title of Elector; and though the Rest of the Elector *Palatine's* Dominions were restored to his Posterity by the Treaty of *Munster*, and a new Electorate erected in favour of his Son *Charles Lewis*, yet this Part, call'd the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Rank of first Temporal Elector and Great Master of the Empire, was confirm'd to the *Bavarian* Family, which they remain possess'd of to this Day.

Few Countries are better water'd with Rivers than *Bavaria*, the chief whereof are the *Danube*, the *Lech*, the *Inn*, the *Amber*, the *Iller*, the *Saltz*, the *Nab*, and the *Iser*. It is so well peopled that, including the *Upper Palatinate*, it is reckoned to contain thirty-five great and little Cities, forty-nine Towns, a thousand Fiefs noble, and almost twelve thousand Villages and Hamlets, which are said to bring in the Elector an annual Revenue of above half a Million Sterling: Nay a modern *German* Writer makes it

it amount to between eight and nine hundred thousand Pounds; and adds, that the late Elector had some Years above a Million. A considerable Part of this Revenue arises from his monopolizing the most considerable Branches of Traffick, viz. those of Salt, Corn, and strong Beer, all which the People are obliged to buy of the Elector's Agents.

In Time of Peace this Prince usually keeps twelve thousand Men on Foot, and can march thirty thousand into the Field on any Emergency. The present Elector *Charles Albert Cajetan*, was chosen Emperor at *Franckfort*, and crown'd on the 21st of *January*, 1742, with the usual Solemnities, by the Name of *Charles* the Seventh; but since the Commencement of the War between him and the Queen of *Hungary*, he has been driven out of his Electoral Dominions, which are now in the Hands of the *Austrians*; but it is expected they will soon be again possess'd by the Troops of the Emperor.

MUNICH, or *Munchen*, the Capital of *Bavaria* and the usual Residence of the Elector, is pleasantly situated in the midst of a large Plain, upon the River *Iser*, seventy Miles almost South of *Ratisbon*, a hundred and sixty South-West of *Prague*, and about two hundred and fourteen West of *Vienna*. This City is not large nor very well fortified, but is one of the most beautiful in *Germany*, whether we consider its publick or its private Buildings. The Elector's Palace is a vast and magnificent Structure, but not so handsome as some Travellers have represented it; for the chief Front, which looks towards a very narrow Street, has the Resemblance of a Convent, to which the Image of the

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the Virgin *Mary* over the great Gate contributes not a little.

THE Beauty of its Inside, however, is confess'd on all Hands, but that called the *Emperor's Apartment* is particularly and deservedly admired. The great Hall of this Apartment is a hundred and eighteen Feet long and fifty-two broad, and is adorn'd with curious Pictures, all History Pieces, the sacred on one Side, and the profane on the other. The Chimney-Piece in the same Hall is very much esteemed, being embellish'd with fine Figures, amongst which is a Statue of Porphyry, representing *Virtue* holding a Spear in her Right Hand, and a gilt Palm-Branch in her Left. In the Year 1632, when *Gustavus Adolphus* King of Sweden, made himself Master of *Munich*, he was so delighted with this Room, that he was very sorry he could not get it transported to *Stockholm*. The present Elector added a new Apartment to this Palace, which though not so large as the *Emperor's*, surpass'd it in Elegance and Splendor. It was adorn'd with the finest Paintings, antique Busts, and Vases, placed upon Tables of very great Value; but in the Beginning of the Year 1730, this Apartment was burnt down by a Fire which broke out in the Night Time, so that the Elector and Electress had like to have been burnt in their Beds, and scarce any of the fine Furniture was preserved. In the little Chapel belonging to the Apartment of the Electress, nothing was to be seen but Gold, Pearls, and Jewels, the Furniture of the Palace in general was rich beyond Imagination, and in the Treasury there were whole Services of Gold Plate, with an incredible

ble Number of Diamonds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, but the late Elector, in his Necessities during the last War, was obliged to make Use of some of this Treasure to support himself, and a great deal more was seiz'd by the Imperialists when they were in Possession of *Munich*, though afterwards they engag'd by Treaty to restore what they had taken away: And it is reasonable to suppose, that in the present War the *Austrians* have not left the rich Moveables of this Place untouch'd, unless the Elector took Care to have them convey'd away before they made themselves Masters of his Capital.

FROM the Palace there is a secret Passage thro' little Galleries to several of the Churches and Convents in the City. The nearest Church is that of the *Theatins*, which, together with their Monastery, was built by *Mary-Adelaide* of *Savoy*, the present Elector's Grandmother. The Friar's in this Convent must be all Men of Quality, and are twenty-seven in Number. They are not allow'd to ask Alms, but subsist by charitable Donations, and such Provisions as Providence is pleas'd to send them. However if at any Time they suffer extreme Want for three Days together, they are permitted to ring a Bell as a Signal of their Distress; but it has been observ'd that this never happen'd above twice since their first Establishment. In the Church of these Friars several of the Princes of *Bavaria* are interr'd.

THE parochial Church of *Munich*, dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin*, is a stately Fabrick; but what is chiefly taken notice of about it is the
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fine Monument of the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, who died of Poison, which is adorn'd with a great many Figures in Brass and Marble of excellent Workmanship. The Church and Convent of the *Jesuits* are two magnificent Structures; and the former is look'd upon as a Master-piece of Architecture, on account of its curious Roof, wherein the Apertures are very artfully contriv'd. The Church of the *Augustines*, though but of a moderate Size, has Beauties which are often wanting in larger Fabricks; and as to the Paintings, with which it is adorn'd, they are highly esteem'd by the most skilful Judges.

It is computed that the Inhabitants of *Munich* are between forty and fifty thousand in Number; but it is not a Place of any considerable Trade, except what is occasion'd by their Princes residing amongst them. As to the Strength of the Town, though it is wall'd round, and fortified after the modern Way, it does not seem capable of being long defended; and accordingly we find the Electress of *Bavaria* thought proper to surrender this Capital in the late War, rather than sustain a Siege. Her Example has been follow'd in the present War, for the Place surrender'd upon the first Summons to the Prince of *Saxe-Hildburghausen*, one of the Queen of *Hungary's* Generals; and the second time the *Austrians* took it they met with little Opposition.

HAVING done with *Munich*, let us make a short Excursion from thence to take a View of the Elector's Palace of *Nymphenbourg*, where the Court very frequently resides, and which
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indeed is a Place that Art and Nature seems to have united to render noble and delightful. This Castle stands in the Middle of a large Plain, so that from the Apartments of the second Story we discover a vast Tract of Country, and innumerable rural Beauties. *Mary-Adelaide* of *Savoy* (who has been already mention'd) was the Person who sent for an Architect out of *Italy* on purpose to build this Palace; which was afterwards enlarged by her Son *Maximilian-Emanuel*, who caused several Mansions to be added to it, together with fine Stables and grand Gardens, inferior to none but those of *Versailles*; and, in short, he put the Whole into its present magnificent Condition. The Front of this Palace looks towards a great Canal, terminated at each End by a spacious Bason, adorn'd with Water-Works, and double Rows of Trees on each Side, which form the Avenues. We enter the Castle by an Ascent of Marble Steps, which bring us into a very large and lofty Salon, from each Side whereof there is a Passage into several Apartments, which are full of the richest Furniture and Ornaments. From this spacious Hall we descend by Marble Steps into the Gardens, where the first thing that strikes the Eye is a Parterre of a vast Extent, at the Entrance of which there is a great Bason, with a Group of Figures in it of mill'd Lead gilt, representing *Flora* receiving Flowers from *Nymphs* and *Cupids*. At the End of the Parterre there is one of the most pleasant Woods imaginable, through which are cut three Walks in form of a Goose's Foot. The middlemost fronts the grand Pavilion of the Castle, and has a large

Canal in the Middle of it, terminated by a fine Cascade form'd by several Blocks of Marble, and adorn'd with beautiful Statues. The Walk on the Right Hand leads to a very fine semi-circular Mall, at the Entrance whereof is a Pavilion call'd *Pagodebourg*, being built in the Form of the *Indian* Temples, to which the *Portuguese* have given the Name of *Pagoda's* or *Pagods*. The Furniture of this little Palace is entirely *Indian*, of a charming and elegant Contrivance; and the Whole is so well laid out, that, notwithstanding the Smallness of the House, there is every Convenience in it that can be desired. Over-against this Structure, in the Left-hand Walk on the other Side of the Canal, is a larger Building call'd *Badenbourg*, (the *Castle of the Baths*) which has all the Beauty of the modern Bagnios. The Baths are spacious, and lined with Marble; and there is an Apartment very richly furnish'd, glittering with Gold, and adorn'd with exquisite Paintings.

THOUGH *Nymphenbourg* is the most magnificent and delightful of all the Elector's Country-Palaces, yet he has several others that are stately and beautiful Structures. The Castle of *Schleissheim* is a more regular Building than that of *Nymphenbourg*, and makes as noble an Appearance as any in *Germany*. The great Stair-case and the Salon in the grand Apartment are scarce to be parallel'd, being very spacious, all faced with Marble, and painted in a most correct and beautiful Manner. The Palaces of *Dachau*, *Furstenriet*, and *Starenberg* are worthy of a great Prince, and will be lasting Testimonies

nies of the happy Taste of the late Elector *Maximilian*.

ABOUT eighteen Miles almost North of *Munich* we meet with *FREISINGEN*, an ancient City, standing on the Side of a Hill in a fruitful Country near the River *Iser*. It is chiefly remarkable for being the See of a Bishop, who is Sovereign of the Place and of the adjacent Country; and has also another small Territory belonging to him on the Confines of *Bavaria* and *Tirol*. This Prince resides much more at *Munich*, than in his Diocese.

UPON the same River *Iser*, twenty Miles North-East of *Freisingen*, and thirty South of *Ratisbon*, stands *LANDSHUT*, a considerable City, where the Elector's Lieutenant usually resides. As it lies almost in the Middle of the Elector's Dominions, and in a pleasant Country, the ancient Dukes of *Bavaria* built a Palace there, and beautified the City, which is still one of the handsomest in the Electorate. There is a Church in *Landshut*, the Tower whereof is taken notice of by Travellers as the highest in *Germany*.

SEVERAL of the best Towns in the Circle of *Bavaria* are situated on the *Danube*, in describing which Places I shall begin with *DONAWERT*, and so proceed Eastward with the Course of the River. *Donawert*, or *Thonawerd*, stands seventeen Miles West of *Neubourg*, in the Duchy of that Name, near the Place where the River *Vernitz* falls into the *Danube*. It was formerly an Imperial City, and comprehended in the Circle of *Suabia*; but, upon declaring for the Protestant Princes, was proscribed by

the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* in the Year 1634, and brought under the Dominion of the Elector of *Bavaria*, who was then the Emperor's General. The Town is a great Thorough-fair, both by Land and Water; and the Entertainment of Travellers seems to be the most beneficial Employment of the Inhabitants. It is a Place of considerable Strength, being an important Pass; but the Garrison quitted it upon the Approach of the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1704, after he had forced the strong Entrenchments at *Schellenburg*; a short Account of which memorable Action may not be unacceptable to the Reader.

THE Elector of *Bavaria* judging by the March of the Allies that they intended to attack *Donawert*, made a Detachment of his best Troops to reinforce Count *d'Arco*, who was posted near that Place at *Schellenberg*, where he had thrown up vast Entrenchments, and had for several Days employ'd some thousands of Pioneers to perfect those Works, which cover'd *Donawert*: But notwithstanding this, and the Number of Troops which defended them, the Duke of *Marlborough* resolv'd to attack the Enemy, and the necessary Orders were given to the Army.

ON the 2^d of *July*, at Three in the Morning, the Duke advanced towards the Entrenchments, with a Detachment of 6000 Foot and 30 Squadrons of *Englisch* and *Dutch* Horse, besides three Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers; and the rest of the Army followed with all possible Diligence. Count *d'Arco* had not the least Notice of the Approach of the Allies, till they were

were discover'd from a neighbouring Hill, marching, as he thought, to *Donawert*. This made him forward his Entrenchments, which were yet unfinish'd, with the greatest Diligence; till about Four in the Afternoon the Confederate Forces were come so near, that he perceiv'd they design'd an Attack. Upon this he drew up his Men in order of Battle, and made such Dispositions as gave Room to judge that he would make a vigorous and obstinate Defence.

IN the mean time the Artillery of the Allies began to thunder against the Enemy, who answer'd briskly from their Batteries. This Prelude being over, the *English* and *Dutch* Infantry began the Attack, supported by several Squadrons of Horse, without waiting for the coming up of the Imperialists. They march'd first to the Wood on the Right, thinking to break through there, and then to attack the Entrenchments on all Sides; but finding it impracticable, they march'd again to the Corner of the Line in View of *Donawert*, and there fell on with unparallel'd Intrepidity, the *English* Battalions, as well as the Artillery on the Right, making a terrible Fire.

THE *Bavarian* Troops were posted in the Mouth of the Attack, and, after their Fire, fell twice upon the Allies with their Bayonets on their Pieces, and made great Slaughter. In a word, the Assailants met with such a gallant Resistance, that most of their first Ranks were cut off, though their Places were speedily supplied by others. The Heat of the Action increased on both Sides, and the *Dutch* Battalions were

often repulsed, many of them being kill'd by the great Fire from the Trenches. At last, after an Engagement of about an Hour and a half, when the Imperialists arriv'd, the Entrenchments were enter'd, and the Confederates made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy, who fled precipitately towards *Donawert* and the *Danube*; but being closely pursued by the Confederate Horse and Dragoons, the greatest part follow'd the Example of their Generals, who flung themselves into that River and swam over, the Bridge having been broke down, and the Gate of *Danawert* being kept shut a long time by the Governor's Command, though Count *d'Arco* desired it might be open'd, and sent him word that he was on the Left with the retiring Troops. Those on the Right being too far from the Town, and knowing the Bridge was broke down, withdrew towards the Wood of *Neubourg*.

ALL the confederate Troops that were engag'd in this Action behav'd with the utmost Bravery; but as the Attack was begun by a Battalion of the *English* Foot-Guards, and the Regiments of *Orkney* and *Ingoldsby*, it must be supposed that they suffer'd more than any of the rest; and that of *Orkney*, in particular, was exceedingly shatter'd. The Allies took sixteen Pieces of Cannon, and thirteen Colours and Standards; and the next Morning they enter'd *Donawert*, which the *Bavarian* Garrison quitted upon their Approach, as has been already mention'd.

To this Relation of the Action at *Schellenburg* I cannot forbear subjoining an Account of the

the famous Battle of *HOCHSTET*, (a Town on the *Danube*, about twelve Miles to the Westward of *Donawert*) near which Place the Confederate Forces, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, obtain'd a compleat and glorious Victory over the *French* and *Bavarians*, commanded by the Duke of *Bavaria* and Marshals *Tallard* and *Marfin*. This is frequently call'd the Battle of *Blenheim*, from a Village of that Name about three Miles from *Hochstet*, where the *French* had posted a Body of Troops, and cast up an Entrenchment with Palisades. The Affair of *Schellenburg* happen'd, as has been observ'd, the Beginning of *July* 1704; and the Battle of *Hochstet* was fought the 13th of *August* following.

ON the 12th the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and most of the Confederate Generals, advanced a strong Guard of forty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons to view the Camp at *Hochstet*, in order to seize it; but they found it already possess'd by the Enemy, and of very difficult Access. The *French* could not believe the Allies would attack them in this Situation, having a River and a Morass before them, and therefore the next Morning they made a general Forage. But these Difficulties did not discourage the Generals of the Allies, who having resolved to attack them, the whole Army march'd on the 13th by break of Day, and about Seven appear'd before the Camp of the Enemy. The *Imperialists*, *Prussians*, and *Danes* were posted on the Right, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*; and the *English*, *Dutch*, *Hes-*

fians, *Lunenburghers*, and other Troops in the Service of *England* and *Holland*, made up the Left Wing of the Confederate Army, under their respective Generals; the Duke having the Command of the Whole.

THE Enemy was very much surprized at the Approach of the Allies, and fired two Guns as a Signal for their Foragers to return, which they did with Precipitation; and this occasion'd a great Confusion in their Camp. They form'd themselves, however, with all the Expedition they could, extending their Right to the *Danube*, with the Village of *Blenheim* in Front, and the Village of *Lutzingen* to the Left. In the Center of both Armies there was a Hill which commanded all the Plain, and whose Declivity reach'd as far as the Rivulet that ran along the Front of the Camp.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having given the necessary Directions for the Attack, the Imperialists march'd along a Wood near *Volpersteten*, and sixteen Battalions of the Left advanced at the same time towards *Blenheim*; which Motion was made in order to attack the Enemy in Flank on both Sides: But as soon as they were sensible of this Design, they set fire to the Villages of *Volpersteten* and *Anterheim*, and also to the Mills and some Houses of *Blenheim*; and made a great Fire from their Batteries, even before the Confederates appear'd on the rising Ground near the Morass. At that Time the Artillery of the Allies was likewise brought to bear, by favour of which both their Horse and Foot pass'd the River without any Molestation from

from the *French*; which neglect of theirs is censured as a fatal Error.

THE Cannonading began between Eight and Nine in the Morning, and continued till One in the Afternoon; during which Time the Foot of the Left advanced to *Blenheim* to beat the *French* from that Village, where they had posted twenty-seven Battalions and twelve Squadrons of Dragoons. These making a stout Resistance, the Duke order'd the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, who commanded the whole Body of the Cavalry on the Left, to pass the Morass, to cut off the Troops posted at *Blenheim* from the rest of their Army. The Passage being very difficult, the first Squadrons of the Confederates were repulsed; but the Prince, advancing with the rest, fell upon the *French* Gendarmes and Light Horse with such Fury, that after four Charges he put them entirely to the Rout. Upon this the Enemy caused three Battalions to advance, who, forming themselves into one, attempted to stop the Cavalry of the Allies, but were all cut to pieces.

THINGS being in this Condition, Marshal *Tallard* thought it time to draw off his Troops from the Village of *Blenheim*, and accordingly sent a Messenger to M. *de Marfin*, to desire him to face the Enemy with some Troops on the Side of his Village, in order to favour the Retreat of the Infantry: But M. *de Marfin* represented to the Messenger, that he had too much Business upon his Hands to spare any of his Men, he not being victorious, but only maintaining his Ground. Whilst this pass'd, the *French* Horse had again faced the Allies; but
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on a sudden they were order'd to wheel about, which they did with such Precipitation, that many of them having turn'd towards the *Danube* into a narrow Nook that form'd a Peninsula, they found themselves cut off from the rest of the Army, and being closely press'd by some Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, great Numbers threw themselves into the River, where most of them perish'd. Soon after this Marshal *Tallard* surrender'd to the Adjutant of the Prince of *Hesse*: And, not without great Reluctance, the Troops in *Blenheim* also surrender'd, and were disarm'd.

DURING these Transactions on the Confederates Left, Prince *Eugene* was engaged with the Left of the Enemy, commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria* and Marshal *Marsin*, who, being advantageously posted, made a brave and obstinate Resistance: But at length, being discouraged by the Defeat of Marshal *Tallard*, they gave ground and retired, having had twenty-four Battalions almost cut in Pieces, and their Horse having also suffer'd extremely. Thus the Allies obtain'd a compleat Victory, the Consequence of which was the Reduction of all *Bavaria*, and the Places which the Elector had taken from the Empire. It is computed that the *French* and *Bavarians* had 14,000 Men kill'd in the Field of Battle, 4000 push'd into the *Danube*, and 13,000 taken Prisoners; to which if we add their Wounded, the whole Loss will amount to almost 40,000 Men. They also lost 5400 Carriages laden with Provisions and Ammunition, thirty-four Coaches full of the Ladies of their Officers, 334 Mules loaded with rich

rich Equipages, forty Pieces of large Cannon and many small ones, twenty-four Mortars, 224 Colours and Standards, seventeen Pair of Kettle-Drums, the Military Chest, the Chancery, the Dispensary, 3600 Tents, and twenty-five Copper Pontons. The Allies had 9000 Men kill'd, most of them by the *French* Artillery, and 4000 wounded.—I now proceed to describe the chief Towns upon the *Danube* within the Circle of *Bavaria*.

FOLLOWING the Course of the River from *Donawert*, the first Place of Consequence we come to is *NEUBOURG*, a pretty neat City, the Capital of a Duchy of the same Name, subject to its own Prince. It stands forty-five Miles almost North-West of *Munich*, on the South Side of the *Danube*, in a pleasant Country, and has a good Trade in Wines, but does not require a particular Description.

LOWER down, on the North Bank of the *Danube*, stands *INGOLSTADT*, about forty Miles to the Northward of *Munich*, and thirty South-West of *Ratisbon*. It is a Place of considerable Strength, and well built, having been raised from a Village to the Dignity and Magnitude of a City by the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. In the great Church is an Image of the Virgin *Mary* of beaten Gold, which with the Workmanship, Jewels, and other Ornaments, is said to have cost fifty thousand Crowns. The *French* King, of the same Metal but not so large, kneels before it, cloath'd in a long purple Robe, enamell'd with yellow Flower-de-luces; and near it stands another little Image of Gold, representing

presenting St. *Michael* with a Pair of Scales in his Hand. I must not forget to mention, that *Ingolstadt* has a small University, wherein (if I mistake not) the famous Cardinal *Bellarmin* had his Education.

THIS Town was besieged by the Allies in 1704, but upon hearing of the Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarians* at *Hochstet*, the Prince of *Baden*, who had the Direction of the Siege, thought fit to rise from before it, being sensible that such an Overthrow would soon be follow'd by the Surrender not only of *Ingolstadt*, but of all *Bavaria*. The Place, however, held out longer than was expected, merely through the Obstinacy of the Garrison, who having large Arrears due to them, refused to evacuate the Town till they were paid, notwithstanding they had receiv'd Orders from the Electress for so doing: But this, and another Difficulty which arose, was soon adjusted by Prince *Eugene*, and *Ingolstadt* deliver'd up to the *Imperialists*.

THE next Place of Note upon the *Danube* is *RATISBON*, or *Regensperg*, which stands over-against the Mouth of the River *Regen*, about sixty Miles North-East of *Munich*, and a hundred South-West of *Prague* in *Bohemia*. It is the only free Imperial City within the Circle of *Bohemia*, being govern'd by its own Magistrates, and not subject to the Elector. The Town is large, populous, well built, pleasantly situated, and surrounded by a double Wall; but does not seem to be a Place of such great Strength as some have represented it, or it would scarce have submitted so easily to the Duke of *Bavaria* as it did in the last War, when the
Diet

Diet was assembled there, without making the least Defence. On account of its convenient Situation, the general Diets of the Empire are usually held at *Ratisbon*, though we have lately seen a Diet at *Francfort* because of the War in *Bavaria*. The Place where this august Assembly meets is a large upper Room hung with Tapestry, the Imperial Throne and the Seats being richly cover'd with Gold and Silver Tissues, Velvets, &c. suitable to the Dignity of the illustrious Member, who are in all about two hundred and fifty. The establish'd Religion at *Ratisbon* is the *Lutheran*, but the Bishop has a Liberty of saying Mass once a Week in the Cathedral, which (by the way) is a *Fabrick* not much admired, either for its Beauty or other Excellence. The Stone-Bridge over the *Danube* is no mean Structure, consisting of fifteen large Arches supported by square Pillars, the Whole being a thousand and ninety Feet in Length, and three and twenty broad, and adorn'd with three handsome Towers. Provisions are reasonable enough at *Ratisbon*, the neighbouring Country producing all Sorts of Corn and Grain, as well as good Pasture for the Cattle; and they make a Sort of Wine not inferior to *Rhenish*. They also carry on a brisk Trade by means of the *Danube* and other navigable Rivers which fall into it, and the Concourse of People occasion'd by the Diet is no small Addition to the Riches of this City.

ABOUT twenty-four Miles below *Ratisbon*, on the South Side of the *Danube*, we meet with *STRAUBING*, a pretty large Town, but not

of Consequence enough to be particularly describ'd.

FORTY-FIVE Miles South-East of *Straubing*, and eighty-five North-East of *Munich* stands *PASSAU*, at the Confluence of the River *Danube*, *Imm* and *Ilts*, which divide it into three Parts, each of them a considerable Town, but all together forming a large City. It is naturally strong, being furrounded on all Sides either by Rocks or Rivers; but its Fortifications are not answerable to the Situation, or one would think, the Bishop, the Sovereign of the Place, would never have yielded it up to the Elector of *Bavaria* the last War without attempting to defend it, nor can we suppose the Elector would have parted with it again so easily as he did, if he had deem'd it tenable. Most of the Houses are of Wood, but the publick Buildings are of Stone, and very magnificent, especially the Cathedral dedicated to St. *Stephen*, the Bishop's Palace and the Castle which stands upon a neighbouring Eminence. This City is famous for a Peace concluded between the Emperor *Charles V.* and the Protestant Princes in the Year 1552, by which the *Lutherans* were permitted the free Exercise of their Religion. The Territory belonging to the Bishop of *Passau* is very small lying chiefly to the Northward of the *Danube*, between *Bavaria*, *Austria* and *Bohemia*; but he is possess'd of the Town of *Ebersberg* in *Austria*, and *Obernberg* in the *Lower Bavaria*.

As there are few Towns in the *Bavarian Palatinate* that merit a particular Description, to mention

mention two or three of the chief may be sufficient for our Purpose. *AMBERG*, the Capital of this Country, is situate on the River *Wils*, about twenty-eight Miles North of *Ratisbon*, and is esteem'd a Place of considerable Strength, having a good Castle. It was anciently subject to the Dukes of *Suabia*, but transferr'd by the last Prince of that Race to the House of *Bavaria*. Abundance of Iron and other Minerals being dug out of the Mountains in the Neighbourhood of *Amberg*, the Inhabitants are chiefly employ'd in forging and converting it into Utensils, which they vend in most Parts of *Germany*.

FIVE or six Miles North-West of *Amberg*, near the Borders of *Franconia*, stands *SULTZ-BACH*, a pretty little Town, chiefly remarkable for its being a Principality belonging to the House of *Neubourg*.

ABOUT twenty-eight Miles South-West of *Amberg*, and thirty North-West of *Ratisbon*, lies *NEUMERCK*, once an Imperial City, now subject to the Elector of *Bavaria*. It is a Place of some Trade, especially in Iron-work, but in other Respects is not considerable. The Country about it is called the Territory of *Neumarck*.

THERE are other Towns in this *Palatinate*, as well as in the *Upper* and *Lower Bavaria*, which are not inconsiderable either with respect to their Buildings or Dimensions, as *AVERBACH*, *CHAMB*, *BURKHAUSEN*, &c. and some, though small, are reckon'd pretty strong Places, as *RAIN* near *Neubourgh*, and *BRAUNAW* and *SCHARDING*

DING upon the River *Inn*: But as these, and many more which might be mention'd, have nothing in them particularly remarkable, I chose to omit them rather than tire the Reader with an insipid Catalogue of their Names. However, I must not leave the Circle of *Bavaria* without giving some Account of the City and Archbishoprick of *Saltzbourg*.

THE City of *SALTZBOURG*, which stands on the *Saltz* or *Saltzach*, from whence it takes its Name, about seventy Miles to the Eastward of *Munich*, and a hundred and forty-four South-West of *Vienna*, is esteemed one of the finest in *Germany*. Several of the *German* Cities indeed are large, but scarce any of them surpass it in beautiful and magnificent Structures. It is very well fortified, and has a strong Castle which stands on an Eminence; and it is also furnish'd with a good Arsenal, and all Manner of Ammunition.

THE Cathedral, which is modern, having been burnt down some Years ago, together with great part of the City, is a stately and magnificent Edifice all of Free-stone, and its Front is particularly admir'd, as much resembling that of *St. Agnes's* Church in the Square of *Navona* at *Rome*. The Inside is adorn'd with Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, and the Pavement consists of great Squares of Marble of various Colours. It is built in the Form of a Cross, with a very high Dome, which separates the Nave from the Choir. The high Altar is of Marble, upon which is placed, on grand Festivals, a Sun of Gold, adorn'd with precious Stones to the Value of 100,000 Crowns, a great Cross of
massy

massy Gold, and four golden Candlesticks. The Front of the Altar, and the Tabernacle, are of massy Silver, of excellent Workmanship.

THE Church of *Trinity-College* (one of the Colleges that make up the University of *Saltzbourg*) is also a beautiful Edifice, and exceeding well adorn'd. The Floor is of Marble, and the Roof very curiously painted, representing the Assumption of the Virgin, and the placing of the Crown on her Head by God the Father and by *Jesus Christ*. The Form of the High Altar is singular, but very magnificent. Two Angels of Brass, exceeding human Stature, in a Posture of Humility and Adoration, support a Heart of Brass which serves for a Tabernacle; and over that is a Globe, between God the Father and the Redeemer. God the Father seems to rest his Right Hand upon the Globe, and presents the Left to our Lord, who puts his Left upon the Globe, and in the Right holds a Cross. This stately Groupe is surmounted with a Glory, in the midst of which the Holy Ghost appears in form of a Dove, extending its Rays over God the Father and God the Son. The whole is of Brass gilt, and of curious Workmanship; if it be allowable to say any thing in Praise of such gross Representations of the Divine Being.

THE Apartments of the ancient archiepiscopal Palace of *Saltzbourg* being not laid out agreeably to the modern Taste, the late Archbishop, *Anthony, Count de Harrach*, made a thorough Change in them, and left little more than the Outside standing; so that it is now more commodious and magnificent than many

Royal Houses. It contains a hundred and seventy-three Rooms all richly furnish'd, without reckoning the Halls and Galleries. A great Marble Stair-case, divided into three Flights, leads us into a spacious Guard-Chamber, from whence we enter into the Archbishop's Apartment, consisting of several Rooms, the Cielings whereof are adorn'd with very good Draughts by the most able *Italian* Masters. The Richness of the Furniture and Variety of Curiosities in this Apartment is really surprizing; such as Marble Tables adorn'd with gilt Mouldings, beautiful old Porcelain, Lustres of massy Silver and Rock-Crystal of uncommon Workmanship; also Chandeliers of Silver or Crystal upon large gilded Stands, and abundance of other Things worth a Stranger's Observation.

BUT there is another Apartment, made use of upon Days of Ceremony, which far surpasses that already described. Here we first enter into a great Salon, adorn'd with the Pictures of no less than fourscore Archbishops of *Saltzbourg*. Adjoining to it is another Salon ingeniously and magnificently decorated, being furnish'd with a Suit of Hangings of Crimson-Damask with Gold Lace, forming a rich Architecture in Pilasters of the Composite Order. At one End of the Room is a sumptuous Beaufet of Silver gilt; at the other there is a rich Canopy, under which the Archbishop sits when he dines in State; and in the Middle there is a stately Lustre, consisting of several Pieces of Rock-Crystal. There are two Galleries belonging to this grand Apartment, wherein we see a great many valuable Pictures done by the most celebrated Masters. In the first of these Galleries is a Chimney.

ney-piece of the finest Marble, adorn'd with Brass, gilt with Water-Gold; and over this there is a brazen Statue of *Antinous* as big as the Life. The Walls of the second are painted in *Fresco*, exhibiting geographical Charts of the principal Dominions in *Europe* in divers Pictures, which are executed with great Art and Exactness.

A THIRD Apartment in this Palace, design'd for the Reception of foreign Princes, consists of several Rooms all in a Row, and is not inferior to the others in Magnificence. In one Room there are the Pictures of all the Emperors from *Charlemagne* to *Charles the Sixth*. The other Rooms are hung with rich Tapestry, particularly one Set representing the War between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, which is so admirably drawn, that Count *Daun*, Governor of *Milan*, offer'd forty thousand Florins for it to the late Archbishop. I need not describe the other Apartments, having said enough to give the Reader an Idea of the Grandeur of the whole Palace, and of the Wealth of the Archbishop its Master.

ADJOINING to the Palace there is a large Building, where the Archbishop's Domestics are lodged. The Stables are fit for a King, containing a hundred and fifty Horses in two Rows, with a broad Walk in the Middle; and the Roof, which is pretty lofty, is supported by two Ranges of Stone-Pillars. Next to the Stables is a Riding-House, with a Gallery all round it; and the Cieling is painted in *Fresco*, representing a Tournament. There is another Riding-House, which is not cover'd, but much

more spacious than the former; being a large Square, three Sides whereof are lined by high Rocks, in which three Rows of Seats are very artfully cut for the Spectators, to view a Tournament, a Combat of wild Beasts, or such-like Diversions.

THE Palace of *Mirabel*, where the late Archbishop used to spend the Summer, is a beautiful Structure, delightfully situated, and richly adorn'd and furnish'd; but it is said the Architect who built it has shewn that he did not understand the proper Distribution of the Apartments. The Gardens belonging to this Palace are worth taking notice of, being finely adorn'd with Statues and Fountains. The Chapel of *Mirabel* is likewise a sumptuous Edifice, and is equal in Beauty, though not in Magnitude, to the finest Churches. Give me leave to add, that the Archbishop has two Pleasure-Houses, *Cleisheim* and *Heilbron*, which are both of them elegant and magnificent. The latter especially is worth seeing, on account of its fine Fountains and Cascades.

AMONGST other things that deserve a Traveller's Attention at *Salzbourg*, I think may be reckon'd the Tomb of the celebrated Physician *Paracelsus*, who perform'd such great Cures, by a Method so different from the Practice then in Vogue, that the Vulgar believ'd he was a Magician. He lies interr'd in a neglected Part of *St. Sebastian's* Churchyard, with a *Latin* Epitaph over him which says, "Here rests *Philippus Theophrastus Paracelsus*, the famous Physician, who with wonderful Art cured the Leprosy, Gout, Dropsy, and other incurable Distempers;

“ Distempers; and who, after having given all
“ his Estate to the Poor, died *Sept. 24, 1541.*”

It is said that *St. Rupert*, stiled the Apostle of *Bavaria*, was the first Bishop of *Saltzbourg*, about the Year 580. In the Year 798 the See was erected into an Archbishoprick by Pope *Leo III*, in favour of *St. Arnold*. The Chapter is composed of the Archbishop, a Provost, a Dean, and twenty-four Canons, all Men of Quality, who are only obliged to four Months Residence, and the rest of the Time they may spend where they please. Both the Provost and Dean have the Crosier and Mitre; and the Archbishop, as well as the Elector of *Cologne*, has the Privilege of dressing in the Habit of a Cardinal. This Prelate, besides being Archbishop of *Saltzbourg*, is stiled Prince of the Empire, perpetual Legate of the Holy Apostolic See of *Rome*, and Primate of *Germany*. At his Advancement to the See he must pay to *Rome* a hundred thousand Crowns for the Pall, but the Country generally raises it for him, and also makes him a free Gift of the like Sum. The Country of which the Archbishop is Sovereign extends about seventy Miles from East to West, and fifty from North to South; and besides the abundance of Salt it affords, it has considerable Mines of Copper and Iron, and some of Silver. There are likewise many excellent Quarries, which yield a Stone little inferior to Jasper.

As none of the Towns in the Archbishoprick of *Saltzbourg* are of any great Consequence, except the Capital, of which I have spoken sufficiently already, I shall now proceed to *Bobemia*, the more immediate Seat at present of the War in *Germany*.

B O H E M I A.

THE Kingdom of *Bobemia*, in its ancient Extent, comprèhended *Lusatia*, *Silesia*, and *Moravia*; the first of which Provinces was ceded by the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* to the Electoral House of *Saxony*, and the second was lately conquer'd by the King of *Prussia*, and given up to him by the Treaty of *Breslau*, the Preliminaries whereof were sign'd on the First of *June* 1742. The principal Articles of this Treaty were, "That the Queen of *Hungary*" yielded to his *Prussian* Majesty not only the "Upper and Lower *Silesia*, except the Principalities of *Treschen* and *Troppau*, but likewise the Territory of *Glatz* in *Bobemia*:" "That the King should observe an exact Neutrality during the Continuance of the War," "and take upon himself the Payment of the Sum, Principal and Interest, lent to the late Emperor by the *English* Merchants upon a Mortgage of the Mines in *Silesia*." How his *Prussian* Majesty's Obligations to observe a Neutrality can be reconciled with his present Invasion of *Bobemia*, his taking of *Prague* its Capital, and the Hostilities he seems resolv'd to carry on against the Queen of *Hungary*, let the impartial World determine. But to proceed.

SINCE *Lusatia* and *Silesia* are thus dismember'd from *Bobemia*, I shall confine myself, in treating

treating of that Kingdom, to *Bobemia* Proper, and the Marquisate of *Moravia*. The Country properly call'd *Bobemia* is bounded on the East by *Moravia* and *Silesia*; on the West by *Voigtland*, *Franconia*, and the *Upper Palatinate*; on the North by *Misnia* and *Lusatia*; and on the South by *Austria* and Part of *Bavaria*. It is pretty near of a circular Figure, the Soil generally fat and arable, but in a few Places sandy and barren. Some Parts are mountainous and woody, but the Woods are not so large as they were formerly, having many of them been cut down in a long Course of Years, and their Places supplied with Towns and Villages, of which there are a vast Number in *Bobemia*. The Air of this Country is very cold, and yet it is not healthful; nay, in some Places so bad as to occasion contagious Distempers. They have Plenty of good Fruit, but they have not much good Wine, except what they purchase from their Neighbours. Their Meadows and Pastures are excellent, and they have a fine Breed of Cattle, especially Horses, which neither want Bulk nor Courage. Their Hop-Grounds produce large Crops, and their Beer is so much esteem'd, that they export it into other Parts of the Empire. A good Sort of Saffron grows in *Bobemia*, some of which they export, as they also do Part of their unwrought Wool and Flax. They have rich Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, and Iron, which are of vast Advantage to them; and their Manufactures in some of those Metals are not contemptible. In the making of Glass they are arrived at great Perfection, some of which they

send abroad; as they likewise do their Carbuncles, Amethysts, and other precious Stones that are frequently found in their Mountains. They have also a sufficient Quantity of Sulphur and Salt-petre, but so little common Salt, that they are forced to import it from *Misnia* and other Places. Their Woods are full of Deer and all Sorts of Game, and their Rivers are tolerably well stored with Fish. The chief of these Rivers are the *Elbe*, the *Muldau*, and the *Egra*.

THE *Scythians* are generally supposed to have first inhabited *Bohemia*; but the *Boiemi*, or *Boii*, a *Gallic* Nation, according to *Tacitus*, being forced to give way to the *Roman* Power, afterwards retired into this Country, to which they communicated their Name. It was at first divided into several Principalities, govern'd by their respective Dukes or Leaders, till *Zeckus*, the Brother of *Leckus*, who founded the Monarchy of *Poland* about the sixth Century, obtain'd a kind of Sovereignty of the Whole, but was stiled Duke, or Great Duke; and the other Dukes continued to govern their respective Subjects, only acknowledging *Zeckus* for their Chief or Captain-General; and for this it is said they had one great Inducement, namely, that *Zeckus* first taught them Husbandry and Architecture, the Natives being generally Shepherds before his Time, and living in Tents or other moveable Tenements.

THE Government of this Country continued Ducal till *Uladislaus* was created King of *Bohemia* by the Emperor *Henry IV*, in the Year 1086. From that Time the Emperors of *Germany* have pretended to a Right of investing the Kings of *Bohemia* in the Government of
that

that Kingdom, and of rejecting those who have wanted such Confirmation. This has occasion'd frequent Disturbances in *Bohemia*, for though several Princes, elected by the Nobility of that Country, have govern'd without the above-mention'd Investiture, yet the Emperors have created them a great deal of Trouble, sometimes deposed them, and at other times have placed Kings upon the *Bohemian* Throne without the Concurrence of the Nobility or States of the Kingdom. The Crown, however, continued elective for several Centuries, but became hereditary to the House of *Austria* at the Peace of *Westphalia* in 1648; so that the *Bohemian* Nobility have now lost the Share they had in the Choice of their Princes.

THE *Bohemians*, like their Neighbours the *Germans*, are generally Men of a large Stature, strong, and of a hale Complexion. The People of Quality and Gentlemen are said to be brave in the Field, faithful to their Promises, civil to Strangers, and of an open easy Conversation. Their Boors, who are in a miserable State of Vassalage to their Lords, are pretty much given to thieving and pilfering, which indeed is not to be wonder'd at, considering the Oppressions they labour under, many of them having scarce a Bit of Bread to eat, in a Country one of the most plentiful in *Europe* for all Sorts of Provisions. Most Writers charge the whole Nation with being addicted to Excess and Intemperance in eating and drinking; and perhaps this may hold good of those who can bear the Expence; but national Characters are not to be relied on, unless they are taken with great Latitude and many Exceptions.

THE Language of the *Bobemians* is a Dialect of the ancient *Sclavonian*, which was so copious and sweet, that their old Laws required the true Pronunciation and Orthography of it to be strictly observ'd, that it might be kept for ever invariable; but most People of Fashion at present, through their Intercourse with the Court of *Vienna*, speak *High Dutch*, which the common People also have intermix'd with their own Language. As to the Religion of the *Bobemians*, though they embraced the Reformation, and have been engaged in frequent Wars in the Defence of it, yet being at last entirely subdued by the House of *Austria*, and the Nobility consenting to return to the Church of *Rome*, Popery is again establish'd in that Kingdom, and no other Denomination of Christians are tolerated there, though the *Jews* are so happy as to enjoy such Indulgence.

PRAGUE, the Capital of *Bobemia*, is pleasantly situated on the River *Muldaw*, about a hundred and sixty Miles North-East of *Munich*, a hundred and fifty North-West of *Vienna*, and as many South of *Berlin*. It is an Archbishoprick, and one of the most famous Universities in *Europe*, but not comparable to what it was in former Ages, when, if some Writers are not mistaken in their Numbers, it contain'd forty thousand Students, under their Rector the famous *John Huss*, who attempted a Reformation of the Errors of the Church of *Rome*, almost a hundred Years before *Luther*.

THIS City, which is one of the largest in *Europe*, consists of three Parts or Towns, call'd *Old*, *New*, and *Little Prague*. The Old Town stands

stands on the East Side of the River, is very populous, and full of handsome but old-fashioned Houses. What contributes to fill it with Inhabitants is the University, and the great Number of *Jews* (some say eighty thousand) who reside here in a Quarter allotted to them, from thence call'd *Jews Town*, which forms a kind of Suburb. These People have most of the Trade of *Prague* in their own Hands, and are particularly remarkable for trafficking in Jewels, and such precious Stones as are found in the Mines of *Bohemia*.

THE New Town encompasses the Old, and was formerly separated from it by a Wall, but now only by a Ditch, into which the River can be let at pleasure. This is well fortified, and has a good Citadel, but is of such a large Extent that it requires a numerous Garrison to defend it. Here the *Jesuits* have a College, which much exceeds that in the Old Town, both for its Architecture and beautiful Statues. And here we also see the Ruins of an ancient Palace, once the Residence of the Kings of *Bohemia*, the Walls of which are so cemented, that they can scarce be demolish'd by any Engine.

THE Little Town is separated from the other by the River *Muldaw*, over which lies a beautiful Stone Bridge, consisting of sixteen Arches, being in all seventeen hundred Feet in Length, and thirty-five in Breadth. It has on both Sides the Statues of several Saints, which would have been an Ornament to it, if the Workmanship had been better. Part of this Town is built on the Side of a Hill call'd *Ratschin*, on the Top of which stands the Cathedral, an ancient
Gothic

Gothic Structure, whose Walls are of a surprizing Thickness. In this Church the Kings and Queens of *Bobemia* are consecrated, receiving the Unction from the Archbishop of *Prague*; but it belongs to the Abbess of *St. George*, whose Abby stands upon the same Hill, to place the Crown upon the Head of the Queen, in which Office she has several Assistants.

THE Bodies of two Saints, held in great Veneration by the *Bobemians*, are preserved in this Cathedral; one of whom is *St. Wenceslaus* King of *Bobemia*, the other *St. John Nepomucene*, which last was canonized by the late Pope *Benedict XIII.* at the Request and Expence of the States of the Kingdom. The Story of this new Saint is very singular: He was Confessor to the Wife of a cruel Emperor, who, being jealous of his Consort, enjoin'd *St. John* to reveal to him her Confessions.. He made use of Presents, Prayers, and Threats, to induce the Saint to make this Discovery, but all to no Purpose; upon which he caused him to be thrown headlong from the Bridge into the *Muldaw*. The Body was afterwards found floating at some Distance from the City, attended with five Stars swimming on the Water; upon which it was taken out of the River, carried in great Pomp to *Prague*, and interr'd in the Church of *Dain*, whereof he was a Canon. Some Years ago the Corpse was remov'd with great Ceremony to the Cathedral, being inclosed in a stately Coffin; and the Tongue appearing to be as fresh as ever, it was taken out of his Mouth, and put into a Box of Silver gilt. An Altar was erected in the Middle of the Right Wing of the

the Choir, where the Body was deposited in a Tomb of Silver, and the Tongue placed in a Sort of Tabernacle. This Tongue they pretend has wrought, and continues to work, abundance of Miracles; which is so firmly believed in *Bobemia*, that People flock to *Prague* from all Parts to invoke this Saint, whose Tomb is loaded with valuable Presents, and adorn'd with a rich Canopy.

THE Palace or Castle which joins to the Cathedral is a large Pile of Building without Symmetry or Regularity. The Apartments are neither lofty nor well adorn'd, but have one of the most beautiful Prospects imaginable. The Hall, where the Feast is kept at the Coronation of the Kings of *Bobemia*, is very spacious, and inferior to few in *Europe*. The Gardens take up a great deal of Ground, but are not well laid out, and have little to recommend them besides their charming Situation. In this Palace the Tribunals of the Regency meet; and here the Queen of *Hungary's* Ancestors, the Emperors of the *Austrian* Family, used to reside, when they paid a Visit to this Part of their Dominions.

BESIDES this Royal Palace there are several others belonging to the Nobility, which are Ornaments to the City of *Prague*, being magnificent and elegant Structures. Amongst these, that built by the late Count *de Gallasch*, who died Viceroy at *Naples*, is very much admired, as are likewise those of the Counts *Tschernin* and *Sternberg*, especially the latter, which would pass for a fine Palace in *Rome* itself. Count *Tschernin's* is very richly furnish'd, and has a Gallery

Gallery adorn'd with excellent Pictures, a Cabinet of choice Porcelain, and a Room full of fine Arms and other Curiosities.

SCARCE any City in *Europe* has felt more of the Calamities of War than *Prague* has done in this and the preceding Century. In the Year 1611, Archduke *Leopold*, Bishop of *Passau*, surprized and plunder'd the lesser Part, and would have done the same by the Old Town, if *Matthias*, King of *Hungary*, had not come in time to its Relief. After the Battle fought upon the *White Hill* near *Prague*, wherein *Frederick* Elector Palatine and King of *Bobemia* was defeated by the Imperialists under *Maximilian* Duke of *Bavaria*, the Conquerors plunder'd the City, and carried off inestimable Booty. As *England* was in some measure interested in the Event of this memorable Battle, the Reader perhaps will not be displeased to know the Occasion of it; for which Purpose it will be necessary to look back a little into the History of those Times.

IN the Year 1609, during the Reign of the Emperor *Rodolph II*, the Protestants of *Germany* form'd a Conspiracy for their common Security, call'd the *Evangelical Union*, of which they chose *Frederick* Elector Palatine for the Head. In Opposition to this Confederacy the *Roman-Catholics* made an Alliance among themselves, which they call'd the *Catholic League*, whose Head was the Duke of *Bavaria*, a constant Rival of the Elector Palatine. The Protestants of *Bobemia* join'd in the above-mention'd Union, under Pretence of being oppress'd by the Emperor, and call'd in his Brother *Matthias*

Matthias to their Assistance, to whom they obliged *Rodolph* to resign the Crown of *Bobemia*, who was proclaim'd and crown'd King in 1611, and the next Year elected Emperor upon the Death of *Rodolph*. In 1616 *Matthias* declared his Cousin *Ferdinand* King of *Bobemia*, and caused him to be crown'd and recognized by the States of that Kingdom, with this Restriction, that he should not execute any regal Act during the Emperor's Life-time without his Consent.

THE Emperor *Matthias* keeping his Court at *Vienna*, and King *Ferdinand* at *Gratz* in *Stiria*, the Administration of the Government of *Bobemia* was left to the Privy Council of that Kingdom, who were generally *Roman-Catholics*, and being instigated, as it is said, by the Archbishop of *Prague*, very much discountenanced and oppress'd the *Bobemian* Protestants. Here-upon the Nobility of that Persuasion assembled at *Prague*, in order to procure a Redress of their Grievances, at the same time levying Forces to be provided against all Events. The Government, being apprehensive of an Insurrection, deputed some of the Imperial Ministers to the Protestant Nobility to endeavour to pacify them; but hot Words arising in the Assembly, they threw the Emperor's Chief Justice, one of the Council of State, and a Secretary, out of the Castle-Windows. When they were cool, and began to reflect on the Rashness of the Action, they endeavour'd to excuse the Fact to the Emperor; continuing however to make Levies of Horse and Foot, to defend themselves in case of the worst. They proceeded also to expel the *Jesuits* out of *Prague* by their own Authority;

city; at which the Emperor being farther exasperated, both Sides took the Field soon after, several Towns were taken, and some Skirmishes happen'd between the Imperial and Protestant Troops.

WHILST Affairs were in this Situation, the Emperor *Matthias* died, and was succeeded by his Nephew *Ferdinand*, whom the *Bobemians* had acknowledged for their Sovereign, as has been already observ'd. But the States of that Kingdom, upon pretence that *Ferdinand* had broken the Contract made between them, now renounced him, and offered the Crown to *Frederick V.* Elector Palatine, the Head of the Protestant League above-mention'd, who had married the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James I.* King of *England*. This Prince, not weighing sufficiently a Matter of such Consequence, accepted the Offer of the *Bobemian* Lords, and was crown'd King on the 4th of *November*, 1619. The Emperor, to terrify the Elector and his Adherents, caused a Proscription to be publish'd against them, declaring, That *Frederick* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, having made himself the Head of a perfidious and rebellious Crew in the Kingdom of *Bobemia*, was guilty of High-Treason; requiring all People to forsake him, discharging his Subjects and Vassals in the Palatinate from their Allegiance to him, and commanding them to give him neither Aid nor Assistance, under the severest Penalties. The Imperial Forces likewise fell into the Palatinate, ravaging the Country in a dreadful Manner, notwithstanding the Princes

of the *Union* endeavour'd to make head against them.

KING *James*, to whom *Frederick* had made early Application for Help, acquainting him that the Case would admit of no Deliberation, was very backward in sending him Assistance. At last indeed he permitted a Regiment of *English* Volunteers, consisting mostly of Gentlemen, to join the Protestant Confederates; but this was too slender a Reinforcement to support his Son-in-Law's Interest. In short, the Emperor's Forces, commanded by the Duke of *Bavaria*, coming to an Engagement with the *Bohemian* Protestants on the above-mention'd Hill near *Prague*, the 8th of *November* 1620, the latter were entirely defeated, and the Prince Palatine, the new-elected King, was forced to fly into *Silesia*, and afterwards into *Holland*, together with the Princess *Elizabeth* his Consort. By this Defeat the unfortunate Prince lost not only the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, but all his own hereditary Territories and Dignities, and died at *Mentz* in 1632, having been for some Years subsisted with his Family by the *British* Court. The *Lower Palatinate*, however, was restored to his Son by the Treaty of *Westphalia*; as has been already related.

I took notice, that after this Battle the *Imperialists* plunder'd the City of *Prague*; and it was used no better in 1631 by the Elector of *Saxony*, when that Prince made himself Master of *Bohemia*. The next Year the famous Count *Wallenstein* took *Prague* by Storm, and recover'd the Kingdom from the *Saxons*. Some time after this the *Swedes* attack'd and took the

Lesser Prague, but could not force the *Old Town*, the Students and Burghers making a very brave Defence.

THIS City has likewise had a large Share in the present Troubles of *Europe*. Soon after the Commencement of the War, *i. e.* in the Year 1741, the Elector of *Bavaria*, in conjunction with Marshal *Belle-Isle*, who commanded a Body of *French* Auxiliaries, advanced towards *Vienna* with an Intent to besiege it; but that Design being frustrated, he turn'd off to the Left into *Bobemia*, and in a short Time made himself Master of the Kingdom, enter'd *Prague* in Triumph, and was crown'd in that Capital. Through the Power of the *French* the Elector seem'd to carry all before him, and the Queen of *Hungary's* Ruin appear'd inevitable; especially when the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, came into the Alliance against her, and was to have a Share in the projected Partition of the *Austrian* Estates. But in the Beginning of the Year 1742 the Queen's Affairs had a better Aspect, the *Austrians* and *Hungarians* being victorious in several Skirmishes. They recover'd some Towns in *Bobemia*, and took others on the Frontiers of *Bavaria*, particularly the important Pass of *Scharading*, which open'd a Way into that Electorate, great Part whereof they laid under Contribution. Eight thousand *Bavarians*, under Marshal *Thoring*, were entirely defeated by General *Berenclau* and Colonel *Mentzel*, and the Marshal himself taken Prisoner. Count *Khevenbuler* invested *Mentz*, which was garrison'd by eight or nine thousand *French*, whom he reduced
to

to the Extremity of eating Horse-flesh, and at last obliged them to surrender; but they had their Liberty, on Condition of not bearing Arms for a Twelvemonth against her *Hungarian Majesty*. That General advanced into *Bavaria*, and extended the Contributions to the very Gates of *Munich*, which City surrender'd to the Prince of *Saxe-Hildburghausen* upon the first Summons, as has been already mention'd. But to return to *Bobemia*.

In *May*, 1742, the Marshals *Belle-isle* and *Broglio*, who commanded the *French* Forces in *Bobemia*, having sustain'd considerable Losses, thought proper to retire and encamp under the Cannon of *Prague*. They were in this Situation when the Differences between his *Prussian Majesty* and the Queen of *Hungary* were terminated by the Treaty of *Breslaw*; and soon afterwards the King of *Poland* was detached from his Alliance with *France* and *Bobemia*, by a private Family Convention between him and her *Hungarian Majesty*; wherein it was stipulated, that if the direct Issue of the late Emperor *Charles VI.* should fail, the Electoral House of *Saxony* should succeed to all the *Austrian* Territories. In consequence of this, the *Prussian* and *Saxon* Troops being withdrawn out of *Bobemia*, the *French* Army under the Walls of *Prague* were left in great Distress, and thought of nothing but getting off if possible upon honourable Conditions. Accordingly, as soon as Prince *Charles* with the *Austrian* Army arriv'd in Sight of *Prague*, Marshal *Belle-isle* sent to desire a Conference, which being granted, the Marshal proposed to surrender the City,

P 2 provided

provided the Garrison, and the *French* Army under the Cannon of the Place, should be allow'd to retire with their Arms, Baggage, and the usual Marks of Honour; but he was told by Count *Konigseg*, who was appointed to confer with him, that both the Garrison and Army must surrender themselves Prisoners of War, which were the only Terms they could expect considering their Situation. The Marshal refusing to accept of these Conditions, Prince *Charles* laid Siege to *Prague* in form, and the *French* retired into the City.

It is needless to relate the Particulars of this remarkable Siege; but it may be said in general, that as it was vigorously carried on by the *Austrians*, so the *French* defended themselves with great Bravery and Resolution, making frequent Sallies, in which they commonly gain'd some little Advantages, though always repuls'd at last by the Besiegers. Notwithstanding the Straits they were reduced to for Want of Provisions, they held out obstinately, in hopes of being reliev'd by Marshal *Maillebois*, who was marching with an Army to their Succour. In order to frustrate the Design of the *French*, Prince *Charles* thought fit to leave a Body of Troops under General *Festitz* to block up *Prague*, whilst he himself march'd with the Gros of his Army to meet *Maillebois*, and prevent his entring into *Bohemia*. The Prince was afterwards join'd by the Troops under Count *Khevenbullen*, and waited the Approach of the Enemy; but the Marshal having Intelligence that the *Austrian* Army was ready to oppose him, and not caring to hazard a Battle, changed his

his Rout, and march'd towards *Egra* through a woody mountainous Country, where it was impossible to force him to an Engagement. Upon this, Orders were sent to General *Festitz* to advance towards *Pilsen* with the greatest Part of his Troops, and to leave only four or five thousand *Hussars* in the Neighbourhood of *Prague*, to harraßs the *French* there as much as possible. Marshal *Broglie* laid hold of this Opportunity to march out of the City with twelve thousand Men, in order to join Marshal *Maillebois*, to whom he had given notice of his Design, and who accordingly advanced from *Egra* to meet him; but Prince *Charles*, making expeditious Marches, got between the two Armies, and thereby render'd their Junction impracticable; so that *Maillebois* was forced to retreat towards *Egra*, and *Broglie* towards *Prague*, the Blockade of which City was soon after renew'd by the *Austrians*.

ABOUT this Time Marshal *Broglie* was order'd to leave the *Prague* Army to the Care of M. *Belle-isle*, and take upon him the Command of the Army of M. *Maillebois*, whose Conduct was blamed by the Court of *France*. During this second Blockade the *French* made three different Sallies in a Month's time, but without any considerable Advantage, and in short were reduced to very great Distress. From this, however, they were deliver'd by the good Conduct of M. *Belle-isle*, who, on the 7th of *December* 1742, at Four in the Morning, march'd out of *Prague* with 11,000 Foot and 3,250 Horse, having left a Garrison of only 1,800 Men, besides two thousand Sick and Wounded.

He conceal'd his Design under the Pretence of making a Sally upon the Enemy; and the Affair was kept so secret, that Prince *Lobkowitz*, the *Austrian* General, who was then at about five Leagues Distance, did not hear of the Escape of the *French* till the Day after they had marched. As soon as he had notice of it, he detach'd General *Nadaſti* with the *Hungarian* Cavalry and a Body of *Hussars* to pursue them, whilst he follow'd with the rest of his Army. The Horse and *Hussars* soon came up with them, and often attack'd them in their Rout; but as the rest of the Army could not come up to support them, they could do nothing but skirmish, and now and then pick up a few Prisoners, or some of the Baggage-Waggons. The *French* continued their March with the greatest Diligence, but with the utmost Difficulty, having not only bad Roads, Snows, and excessive cold Weather to struggle with, but *Austrian* Hussars in Front, Flank, and Rear, giving them continual Disturbance. However, they arriv'd at *Egra* on the 13th, having lost upon the Road near three thousand Men, either by Cold and Fatigue, or in Skirmishes with the Enemy.

WHEN Prince *Lobkowitz* found that he could not come up with the *French*, he return'd with his Army and invested *Prague* on the 14th. The *French* Commandant, according to his Orders, proposed a Capitulation immediately, and on the 16th surrender'd the Place, upon Condition that the Garrison should march out with all military Honours, and be conducted to *Egra*, with as many of the sick Soldiers as could follow them, and the rest to remain Prisoners of War.

War. From this Time *Prague* continued in the Hands of the *Austrians* till the Month of *September* of this present Year 1744, when it was besieged and taken by the *Prussians* after a short but vigorous Defence, the Garrison being made Prisoners of War, to the Number of fifteen or sixteen thousand Men, including the irregular Troops and Militia. The Particulars of this Siege are too fresh in every one's Memory to be repeated here; nor should I have dwelt so long upon the former Siege and Blockade of *Prague* by the *Austrians*, and Marshal *Belle-isle's* Retreat, had not I thought they might be rank'd amongst the most memorable Events in modern History. I now proceed to give some Account of the other noted Towns in *Bobemia*.

EGR A having been already mention'd more than once, and being one of the handsomest as well as strongest Towns in *Bobemia*, deserves next to be consider'd. It stands upon a River of the same Name, about fourscore Miles West from *Prague*, near the Borders of *Franconia* and the *Upper Palatinate*, to which last it formerly belong'd. It is fortified with a double Wall, and in some Parts with a treble one, and has a very strong Castle. The Churches are beautiful and magnificent Structures, and the private Buildings are many of them elegant and stately, especially those which surround the Market-place. There is a brackish Spring near *Egra*, which is noted for curing Distempers of the Eyes and Ears by purging.

In *March* 1742, the allied Army, consisting of *French*, *Prussians* and *Saxons*, laid Siege to

Egra; and on the 8th of *April* the Garrison surrendered the Place by Capitulation, the Substance of which was, that the Troops should march out with the Honours of War, four Pieces of Cannon, and two cover'd Waggon, and be conducted to *Passau*; and that they should not serve against the Emperor or his Allies for a certain Term. The Beginning of the Year 1743 the *Austrians* began to blockade *Egra*, the only Place then possessed by the *French* in *Bohemia*. They afterwards besieg'd it in form, and the Garrison made a long and obstinate Defence; but at last they agreed to the Terms of Capitulation insisted on by her *Hungarian* Majesty, which were that they should surrender Prisoners of War, but be allow'd to keep their Baggage; and it was also granted, that they should not be sent into *Hungary*, but detain'd in some Part of *Bohemia*. Accordingly, on the 27th of *August* one of the Gates of the Town was put into the Possession of the *Austrians*, and on the 31st the Place was entirely evacuated.

ABOUT ten Miles North-East of *Egra*, and upon the same River, stands *ELNBOGEN* or *Loket*, a strong Place, and reckon'd one of the Keys of *Bohemia*, but not remarkable on any other Account.

LOWER down the River we meet with *SATZ*, or *Ziateck*, a strong and populous Town, about forty Miles North-West of *Prague*. It was at this Place, and the neighbouring Passes and Defiles, that the *Austrians* had posted themselves when they prevented the Junction of the
Body

Body of *French* Troops from *Prague* with the Army of Marshal *Maillebois*, as above related.

PROCEEDING to the River *Elbe*, we there find *LETOMERITZ*, or *Leutmeritz*, between thirty and forty Miles to the Northward of *Prague*. It is a large and wealthy Town, a Bishop's See, and is reckoned an important Post. Here they *French* had large Magazines of Provisions, which they intended to have remov'd to *Prague*; but they were seiz'd by Prince *Lobkowitz* a little before he renew'd the Blockade of that City.

FIFTY Miles to the Eastward of *Prague*, upon the *Elbe*, stands *KONINGRATZ*, or *Koningingretz*, a large Town, and the See of a Bishop Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Prague*, but not otherwise remarkable.

THIRTY-EIGHT Miles North-East of *Konin-gratz* we meet with *GLATZ* a strong Town, with a good Castle, situate on the River *Nies*, at the Foot of the Mountains which divide *Bohemia* from *Silesia*. It is the Capital of a District containing nine Towns and a hundred Villages, with which it was ceded to the King of *Prussia* by the Treaty of *Breslau*.

ABOUT fifteen Miles South of *Koningratz* stands *CHRUDEM*, upon the River *Cbrudinska*, the chief Town of one of the Circles into which *Bohemia* is divided, but not considerable enough to merit a particular Description.

NOT far from the Source of the same River, fifteen Miles South-East of *Cbrudim*, and thirty-four South-East of *Prague*, stands the little City of *CZASLAW*, the burying Place of the famous *Zisca*, a Leader of the *Hussites*, under
whose

whose Conduct they were very successful against the Emperor *Sigismund*, driving his Forces quite out of *Bohemia*. This *Zisca*, who was so nam'd from having but one Eye, lost the other in an Engagement with the *Imperialists*, and yet afterwards defeated his Enemies in many considerable Battles; which Success, however, can be no farther ascribed to him, than as his Name and Presence might animate his Soldiers.

ON the 6th of May, 1742, a Battle was fought in the Neighbourhood of *Czastaw* between the *Prussian* and *Austrian* Armies, the former headed by the King of *Prussia* himself, and the latter by Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*. His *Prussian* Majesty having had Intelligence in the Night that the *Austrians* were marching towards him, drew up his Army in order of Battle at Break of Day, and waited for them till Eight in the Morning, when the Battle began. The *Prussian* Horse were soon put into Disorder, and at length entirely routed; but the *Austrian* Hussars pushing their Advantage too far, and imprudently employing themselves in plundering the *Prussian* Camp, gave the broken Cavalry Time to recover themselves and return to the Charge: And Prince *Charles* finding it impossible, from the Situation of the Ground, to do any Execution upon the *Prussian* Infantry, ordered a Retreat to be sounded, and retired in good Order, without being pursued one single Step. It is difficult to know the Number of the kill'd and wounded in this Action, each Side magnifying the other's Loss and lessening their own; but this is certain, that tho' the *Austrians* lost the Field, they left their Enemies

mies little Room for boasting, the *Prussian* Cavalry having suffered extremely.

In the South Part of *Bobemia* we meet with several Places of Consequence, the principal of which is *BUDWEISS*, a very strong Town, situate on the River *Muldaw*, about sixty-five Miles South of *Prague*, and a hundred North-West of *Vienna*.

A few Miles to the North of *Budweiss*, upon the same River, stands *FRAUENBERG*, a Place of some Strength, and remarkable for a Battle, or rather Skirmish, which happened near it on the 14th of *May* 1742, between the *French* Army under the Marshals *Broglio* and *Belle-isle*, and the *Hungarian* Army commanded by Prince *Lobkowitz*. The Prince was then employed in the Siege of *Frauenberg*, which he left upon hearing that the *French* were marching towards him, having first sent his heavy Cannon to *Budweiss*. When the *French* were come up, and entered the Camp which the *Hungarians* had quitted, the latter attack'd them about Six in the Evening, and were every where successful till Night parted the two Armies; but the Prince being jealous that the *French* design'd to get between him and *Budweiss*, in order to cut off his Retreat, march'd towards that Place the same Night to prevent them. On this Account the *French* boasted of their having obtain'd a compleat Victory, and kill'd a great Number of the Enemy, tho' the *Hungarians* say they did not lose above two hundred Men.

HOWEVER, an End was soon put to this Boasting, for Prince *Charles* and Prince *Lobkowitz* having join'd their Armies together, and
having

having for several Days in vain endeavoured to bring the *French* to a Battle, at last, upon the 27th of *May* in the Evening, Prince *Charles* was inform'd that Marshal *Broglio* had detach'd a Body of four or five thousand Men, most of them Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of the Duke of *Boufflers*, in order to seize *Lomnitz* and some other Posts in the Neighbourhood of *Budweis*. Upon this his Highness, who was then with the united Armies encamp'd at *Weseli*, decamp'd that very Evening, and advanc'd towards the Enemy. Next Morning he march'd with four Battalions and fifteen Squadrons of Cuirassiers and Hussars to attack them, and found them drawn up in Order of Battle, advantageously posted, having their Infantry and some Field Pieces in the Centre. His Highness himself attack'd them at the Head of the Cuirassiers with such Fury, that he soon put their Infantry and Part of their Cavalry into Disorder. At last the *French* Carabineers, sustain'd by their Dragoons, repulsed Prince *Charles's* Cavalry; but these rallying and returning to the Charge, the Shock was so great that not only the *French* Carabineers and Dragoons, but the whole Corps was broken, and fled with Precipitation, leaving behind them their Cannon, Ammunition, and the greatest Part of their Baggage. Several Regiments of Horse and Hussars, with large Bodies of *Croats*, *Waradins*, &c. were immediately sent to pursue them; and when Marshal *Broglio*, who was encamped at *Frauenberg*, heard of what had pass'd, he decamp'd in such Haste, that the military Chest and a great Part of the Baggage were left in the Camp, and be-
came

came a Prey to the *Hungarian* Army. Soon afterwards *Frauenberg*, *Piseck*, and other Fortresses were surrendered to the Conquerors, and the French Army retired under the Cannon of *Prague*.

ABOUT twenty-four Miles North of *Budweis*, and forty-five South of *Prague*, stands *TABOR*, upon the River *Lausnick*, a Place of considerable Strength, and has been so for several Centuries, having been fortified by the *Hussites* during the Wars in *Bobemia* on Account of Religion.

FIFTEEN or sixteen Miles South-West of *Tabor* we meet with *PISECK*; a pretty large Town, but not remarkable enough to require a particular Description.

Two and forty Miles North-West of *Piseck*, and about the same Distance South-West from *Prague*, stands *PILSEN*, a large and well fortified City, at the Conflux of two small Rivers, and in one of the most fertile Parts of *Bobemia*. It is a populous trading Place, and reckon'd the second City in the Kingdom, but scarce affords any Thing worth the Pains of describing.

BETWEEN *Pilsen* and *Prague*, about fifteen Miles South-West of the latter, stands *BERAUN*, or *Bern*, upon the River *Miza*, a Town of some Strength, near which there happen'd a bloody Skirmish between the *Prussians* and the *Austrians*, towards the End of *August* 1744. The King of *Prussia* intending to get Possession of *Beraun*, had sent thither six Battalions with eight Pieces of Cannon, and eight hundred *Hussars*; but General *Festinitz* being there with a great Party of his Corps, and M. *Luchesi*

cheft with a thousand Horfe, they not only repulſed the *Pruffians*, but attack'd them in their Turn, and, after a warm Diſpute, oblig'd them to retire with conſiderable Loſs.

A few Miles below *Beraun*, upon the ſame River, ſtands *KARLSTEIN*, a ſtrong Town, with a good Caſtle. There are many other conſiderable Towns in *Bobemia*, but thoſe already enumerated are of the greateſt Note; and as a Deſcription of the reſt would be rather dry than entertaining, I chuſe to omit them, and proceed to *Moravia*.

M O R A V I A.

THE Marquiſate of *Moravia* was anciently a Kingdom itſelf, but has for ſeven hundred Years or upwards been a Part of the Kingdom of *Bobemia*. It is bounded on the South by *Austria*, on the Weſt by *Bobemia*, on the North and North-Eaſt by *Sileſia*, and on the Eaſt by *Hungary*. The chief Rivers that water it are the *Morau*, on which ſtand moſt of the large Towns; and the *Teya*, which, after receiving the *Igla* and ſeveral ſmaller Streams, falls into the *Morau* upon the Borders of *Austria*.

THE Northern and Weſtern Parts of *Moravia* are thinly inhabited, being woody and mountainous; but on the Sides of *Austria* and *Hungary* the Country is more open and fruitful,
and

and as full of Towns and Villages as most Parts of the Empire. The Inhabitants have Corn enough, not only for their own Consumption, but to export to their Neighbours; and they have plenty of Wine, both red and white, rather better than those of *Bobemia*. They have great Numbers of Oxen, Horses, Sheep and Goats; but no Asses, Mules or Camels. One kind of Beast call'd a *Rysowe*, is peculiar to the Forests of *Moravia*. It is about the Size of a large Bull-Dog, spotted like a Panther, and preys by leaping suddenly upon Deer or other Beasts. The Water of *Moravia*, especially that which is found in Pits, is in many Places unwholesome, and is frequently thought to occasion epidemical Distempers; but at the same Time they have several fine medicinal Springs, which are an almost certain Remedy for those Diseases.

THE Character already given of the *Bobemians* agrees pretty well with the People of *Moravia*; to which we may add, that Credulity is a Weakness for which they are remarkable. Any pretended old Prophecies, Stories of Hobgoblins, Spectres, and Apparitions, are readily believ'd amongst them; and there is not a Mine in the Country but what is haunted, if we may credit the Inhabitants. They receiv'd the Reformation early, as well as their Neighbours the *Bobemians*; but soon branch'd out into a multitude of Sects, who all virulently opposed each other; and thereby weakening their common Interest, they paved the Way for their own Ruin, and the Re-establishment of the *Romish* Religion. Of late Years a new Sect has appeared amongst them, pretty much resembling that

that of the *Methodists* in *England*; and a great Number of the Converts to it, headed by one of the Counts of *Zinzendorf*, have transported themselves; for the Sake of Liberty, to the *British* Plantations. Their Language, like the *Bobemian*, is a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*, but the Gentry speak *High Dutch*, as in most of the Countries dependent on the House of *Austria*.

OLMUTZ the Metropolis of *Moravia*, is situated on the River *Morau*, about a hundred Miles South-East of *Prague*, ninety South of *Breslaw*, and eighty North of *Vienna*. It is a neat, well-built, populous City, a Place of considerable Trade, and its Fortifications are none of the meanest. On the 15th of *December* 1741, it was surrendered to the *Prussians* by Capitulation, but in a short Time came again into the Hands of its former Masters. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishoprick of *Prague*, and has a small University.

ABOUT thirty Miles South-West of *Olmutz*, upon the Conflux of the Rivers *Swarte* and *Switte*, stands *BRIN*, which in some Respects seems to vie with *Olmutz* for Pre-eminence; for the Courts of Judicature for the Country are held at both Places alternately. It is a handsome Town, has a strong Castle on a neighbouring Hill, and is otherwise very well fortified.

THREE and thirty Miles South of *Olmutz*, and near the same Distance to the Eastward of *Brin*, stands *HRADISSE*, or *Hradisch*, a large Town upon the River *Morau*, well situated for Trade, and a Place of some Strength,
but

but not of Consequence enough to require a particular Description.

BETWEEN *Hradisse* and *Olmütz*, almost equally distant from each, we meet with *KREMSIR*, or *Kremster*, which from a poor Village is now become one of the best Towns in *Moravia*, and is the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Olmütz*.

IGLAW, situate on the River *Iglá*, near the Mountains which separate *Moravia* from *Bohemia*, is about forty Miles West of *Brin*, sixty South-West of *Olmütz*, and much the same Distance South-East of *Prague*. It is a large, well-built, strong Town, and stands in the chief Road between *Bohemia* and *Hungary*.

THIRTY Miles South-West of *Brin*, and forty North-West of *Vienna*, stands *ZNAIM*, upon the River *Teya*, in a pleasant and fertile Country, upon the Borders of *Austria*. The Town is fortified and defended by a strong Castle; but a neighbouring Mountain, which overlooks it, renders it incapable of sustaining a long Siege.

MOST of the other Places in *Moravia* being of little Consequence, at least not considerable enough to deserve our Attention, let us take a Step into the neighbouring Province of *Austria*.

A U S T R I A.

THOUGH the Archduchy of *Austria* is not now the immediate Seat of Hostilities, yet as it has been once invaded since the Commencement of the present War, and may probably be so again if the Queen of *Hungary's* Forces should prove unsuccessful in *Bavaria* or *Bobemia*, I think it may not be improper to take a Survey of this Country.

AUSTRIA, properly so call'd, (for I do not propose to take in the whole Circle) is bounded on the East by *Hungary*, on the West by *Bavaria*, on the North by *Moravia* and *Bobemia*, and on the South by *Stiria* and the Archbishoprick of *Saltzburg*. This was the *Pannonia Superior* of the Ancients, its present Name of *Oostrich*, or Eastern Kingdom, in Latin *Austria*, being given it by the *Franks*, on account of its Eastern Situation with regard to the other Parts of the Empire. After the *Romans* quitted it, the *Boiarii* possessed themselves of the Country, and it became a Part of the great Dukedom of *Bavaria*. It was erected into a separate Marquisate by the Emperor *Otho* I. and continued so till the House of *Austria* grew powerful, and honour'd it with the Title of Archduchy, which was never given to any other Country in *Europe*. The Archduke, though not Emperor, is first Counsellor of the Empire, and

and can create Barons and Counts in any Part of it. The Princes of this Family cannot be disfeiz'd of their Estates even by the Emperor himself, and in case of the Failure of Male Issue, the Husband of the eldest Daughter, who succeeds to the Inheritance, may enjoy the Dignity and Privileges of Arch-Duke ; which accordingly, at this Day, belong to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, who married *Maria Teresa*, eldest Daughter of the Emperor *Charles VI*, her present *Hungarian* Majesty.

In general *Austria* is a very plentiful Country, producing Corn, Wine, and all the Necessaries of Life in abundance. It is about a hundred and sixty Miles in Length, and seventy in Breadth, and is water'd by the *Danube*, which runs through it from West to East, receiving a great many small Rivers in its Course. With respect to the *Danube*, the Country is usually divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Austria*, the former joining to *Bavaria*, and the latter extending to *Hungary*. It does not enjoy a very wholesome Air, especially the lower Part, which is subject to noisome Vapours, and apt to cause Agues. To this some attribute the excessive Drinking of the Inhabitants, who are remark'd for it by all their Neighbours, even those who cannot boast of their own Sobriety.

VIENNA, or *Wien*, is the chief City not only of *Austria* but of all the Queen of *Hungary's* Dominions ; and before the Death of the late Emperor, was reckon'd the Metropolis of the *German* Empire. It is situated in a fine fruitful Plain, on the South Side of the *Danube*, where that River divides itself and forms several Islands ;

and the small River *Wien*, which gives Name to the Place, falls into the *Danube* a little below the City. It stands seven hundred and thirty Miles almost South-East of *London*, and five hundred and sixty of *Amsterdam*; six hundred East of *Paris*, four hundred North of *Rome*, eight hundred and thirty North-West of *Constantinople*, a hundred and eighty South-West of *Cracow*, a hundred and fifty South-East of *Prague* and above two hundred almost East of *Munich*.

THE Fortifications of *Vienna* are very good, and have been much augmented since the last Siege by the *Turks* in 1683. The City itself, within the Walls, is not above three *English* Miles in Circumference, but has several large Suburbs, which are continually increasing; though a fine Suburb call'd *Leopoldstadt*, on the other Side of the River, was burnt to the Ground during the Siege above-mention'd. The Houses are built of Stone, usually five or six Stories high, flat-roof'd, and many of them have two or three Cellars one under another; but these lofty Buildings would appear to much greater Advantage if the Streets were wider.

THE Imperial Palace is not much admired by Travellers, the Apartments being low, dark, and without Ornaments; and the Furniture is very ancient, though scarce any Prince has a finer Treasury of Tapestry and Pictures. The Palace of *Favorita*, in one of the Suburbs of *Vienna*, where the late Emperor used to spend the Summer, is even worse than that in the City. It is a large Structure, facing the Highway, without any Court before it, void of Symmetry or Architecture, and which, as to the
Outside

Outside, looks more like a Convent than a royal Palace. The Inside is answerable to the Outside; where, by a great Stair-case, all of Timber, we ascend to the Guard-Chamber, which is a Room of no great Extent, and without any manner of Ornament. From hence there is an Entrance into the Apartments, which are low, and but half furnish'd. The Gardens are large, but have nothing else to recommend them, being in very bad Order; nor is there one good Prospect about the Palace.

Most of the Court-Nobility seem to be better lodged than their Sovereign, for they have stately Houses both in the City and Suburbs. Amongst the most beautiful in the City is reckon'd the Palace of the late Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, though it stands in a narrow Street, with a very little Court before it. Here we see a spacious Salon adorn'd with great Pictures representing the Prince's chief Victories over the *French* and the *Turks*. The two adjoining Rooms are hung with very curious Tapestry, and the Bedchamber beyond them has a Set of Furniture of green Velvet embroider'd with Gold and Silk; and in the same Room there is a Lustre of Rock-Crystal, which is said to have cost forty thousand Florins. The Palace of *Lichtenstein* is bigger than that of *Savoy*, and equally magnificent; but were it only for its Paintings, it would be well worth seeing. I pass over several other noble Edifices, which it would be tedious to describe, or even to enumerate.

THE Palaces of the Suburbs are much more grand than those of the City, and have both Court-yards and Gardens. The most noble are the Palaces of *Trautshelm*, *Rofrano*, *Schwartzenberg*,

zenberg, *Altheim*, and the above-mention'd Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*. This last especially is a superb Structure, with beautiful Gardens, a fine Orangery, and a Menagery stored with the most uncommon Animals. Here that great General commonly spent the most pleasant Season of the Year, and used to have numerous and splendid Assemblies.

THE Cathedral Church of *St. Stephen*, is reckon'd the most magnificent in *Vienna*, the Steeple whereof is 465 Feet in Height. It looks dark and gloomy within, occasion'd by the painted Glass in the Windows; but some think this makes it appear more venerable, and proper to inspire Devotion. In this Church are several noble Monuments of Princes and great Men; and near one of the Doors they shew a Stone in the Wall, which they tell us is one of those wherewith *St. Stephen* was ston'd to Death. Be that as it will, the Stone is worn very smooth by being touch'd and stroak'd by superstitious People.

THE Church of *St. Peter* is much esteem'd on account of its Antiquity; and the Churches and Convents of the *Carmelites*, *Franciscans*, and *Benedictines* are also admired; but more especially the Church of the *Austin* Friars, which is built after the Model of the *Holy House* at *Loretto*. The *Jesuits* Colleges are very fine here, as in most other Cities; and before one of them stands a Column of Copper upon a Pedestal of white Stone, with a Statue of the Blessed Virgin on the Top of it, to whose Patronage *Austria* is dedicated by the Imperial Family, as the Inscriptions on the Pillar declare. There has lately

ly been built, at a great Expence, a new Church dedicated to St. *Charles*, which perhaps would have been admired in the Days of the *Goths*, but is not at all suitable to the refin'd Taste of the present Age.

THIS City, which had long been a Bishop's See, was erected into an Archbishoprick by the late Pope *Benedict* XIII. at the Request of the Emperor. Its University was founded by *Albert* the Third, about four hundred Years ago, and is equal to most in *Europe*, whether we regard the Number of Students, or their Accommodations and Privileges. The Imperial, or rather Royal Library at *Vienna* is in high Esteem, containing, it is said, upwards of fourscore thousand Volumes; and among the rest, the Manuscripts in *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, *Turkish*, *Armenian* and *Chinese*, are not to be parallel'd in the World. Here is to be seen a fair *Greek* Manuscript of the New Testament, written fifteen hundred Years ago, in Letters of Gold upon Purple. The Queen has also many thousand *Greek*, *Roman*, and *Gothic* Coins and Medals; together with a Collection of almost numberless Curiosities in Art and Nature, made in a long Series of Years by her Ancestors, the Catalogue of which amounts to a large Folio. Let me add, that the above-mention'd Library was considerably augmented a few Years ago, by the Addition of that of the deceas'd Prince *Eugene*, which was purchased of his Niece by the late Emperor for twenty thousand Florins.

THE Inhabitants of *Vienna* live luxuriously, being much addicted to feasting and carousing. People of Quality generally keep, ten, twelve,

or fifteen different Sorts of Wine in their Houses ; which is very expensive, because Foreign Wines pay considerable Duties. It is said that thirty Sorts of Wine imported from *Hungary*, *Italy*, or of the Growth of *Germany*, may be drank at *Vienna* ; and their Malt Liquor is not to be despised. The Flesh of wild Boars is esteem'd a delicious Dish amongst them, and the hunting of those Animals is one of their chief Recreations. They have also Hares, Partridges, Pheasants, and other Game in their Fields and Forests, some of which we are unacquainted with in *England*. Sheep and Oxen they receive from *Hungary* and the Frontiers of *Turkey* for the Supply of the City ; and as to Fish, the *Danube* furnishes them in great Plenty with Carp, Tench, Trouts, Jacks, Eels, Lampreys, &c. and a kind of Fish cal'd *Scheiden*, reckon'd preferable to Salmon. They have also a large Fish nam'd *Hausons*, eighteen or twenty Feet long, and not unlike a Sturgeon in their Taste. From *Venice* they are furnish'd with Oysters, with salted and pickled Fish, and with Oranges, Lemons, and other Fruits.

THE *Austrians*, if we may believe Baron *Polnitz*, are naturally proud and haughty ; and as their Sovereign is the first in Rank among the Christian Princes, so they think theirs to be the chief Nation in the World. They are so fond of the Title of Count, that the Gentlemen beg and solicit it as eagerly as if it were a great Estate ; and as this Madness to be ennobled is very common amongst them, so it is very easy to be gratified, their Patents costing but a Trifle.

THE Ladies in general, according to the Baron, are naturally vain, and, like all *German* Women, pretty reserv'd, and not so fond of Gallantry as they are of Gaming, Luxury, and Magnificence. Such is their Indolence, that they concern themselves no more about their Household-Affairs, than if they were Strangers. They know no Books but their Prayer-Books, are extremely credulous, and give into all the Externals of Religion. This makes their Conversation sometimes insipid; and unless now and then a Love-Story falls in, Rain or Fair Weather are their general Topics. They have at least as great a Conceit of *Vienna*, as the *Parisians* have of *Paris*; for out of *Vienna* they think there is no Happiness. But these little Defects are balanced by an uncommon Generosity and Greatness of Soul. They are hearty Friends, and warm Protectors of those whose Interest they espouse. When they are in Love, their Passion is sincere; and instead of ruining their Lovers, there are some who have made the Fortunes of those to whom they have taken a Fancy.

WHEN *Vienna* was founded is very uncertain, but the *Romans* had a Fortrefs either on or near the Place where the City now stands, call'd *Vindomina*, or *Vindobona*; and it is very probable that *Vienna* is situated on the same Spot of Ground, from the many *Roman* Antiquities that are found thereabouts. This City did not make any Figure till about the End of the twelfth Century, when it was enlarged and surrounded with a Wall by the Marquis of *Austria*; which it is said he was enabled to do by the Money he receiv'd for the Ransom of King *Richard*

Edward I. of *England*, whom he surpriz'd and made Prisoner in his Return from the *Holy Land*. Since that Time it has gradually rose to its present State of Grandeur and Opulence, being now one of the richest, handsomest, and strongest Cities in Christendom.

WE need not wonder at the Care that has been taken of its Fortifications, considering how often it has been besieged by the numerous Forces of the *Turks*, particularly in the Year 1683, when it was reduced to Extremity, and reliev'd in a very critical Hour by *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland*. The *Turks*, commanded by the Grand Vizier *Cara Mustapha*, sat down before the City on the 14th of *July*, and carried on the Siege with their usual Fury for two Months; in which Time the Garrison was so harass'd and weaken'd by continual Attacks, that the Place was almost given over for lost, and the Preservation of it is generally ascrib'd to the Vigilance and Conduct of the Governor, Count *Staremborg*. But perhaps neither the Governor's Conduct nor the Bravery of the Garrison could have prevented the Place from being taken, had it not been for the Avarice of the Grand Vizier, who hoped to get into his own Hands the vast Treasures that he knew were in the City, and was therefore against storming it, for fear lest, if it were carried by that Means, the Soldiers would have shared the Plunder. However that be, the Duke of *Lorraine*, the Imperial General, being at length join'd by the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony* with twenty-two thousand Men, and by the King of *Poland* with twenty-four thousand Horse, all these
Bodies

Bodies united making an Army of a hundred thousand strong, it was resolv'd to give the Enemy Battle, who were almost double that Number. The Right Wing of the *Imperialists* was commanded by the King of *Poland*, the Left by the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the Centre by the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony* and Prince *Waldeck*. In this Order they march'd to attack the Infidels, and, after about three Hours obstinate Resistance, they forced the *Turkish* Camp, whose Horse thereupon fled, leaving their Foot to the Mercy of the victorious Christians, who made themselves Masters of the Enemy's Artillery, their Baggage, a prodigious Number of Horses, and immense Riches. This great Event happen'd on the 12th of *September*, 1683. The famous Prince *Eugene* was a Voluntier in this glorious Action, as well as during the rest of the Campaign; and gave such Proofs of his Courage and Conduct, that the Emperor, willing to retain him in his Service, gave him, on the 12th of *December*, a vacant Regiment of Dragoons, the first Step to all his military Dignities. But it is Time to leave *Vienna*, and to proceed to the other principal Towns of *Austria*.

ABOUT thirty-six Miles East of *Vienna*, and twelve to the Westward of *Presburg* in *Hungary*, stands *HAIMBURG*, *Hainburg*, or *Hymburg*, on the South Side of the *Danube*, an ancient Town, and once the Metropolis of *Austria*, at which Time it had a flourishing Trade; but by the Removal of the Court from thence, and the Incursions of the *Hungarian* Malecontents, it is now reduced to a declining Condition.

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SIXTEEN or eighteen Miles South of *Vienna* stands *BADEN*, a neat little City, much resorted to on account of its Waters, which the *German* Physicians reckon good against Head-Aches, Dimness of Sight, Deafness, and most Distempers incident to the Head; and they are also recommended as a Remedy for the Gout, if made use of in Time, as well as for the Dropsy and other chronical Diseases.

TWELVE Miles South-East of *Baden*, and twenty-six South of *Vienna*, we meet with *NEUSTAT*, a large handsome Town, and strong both by Art and Nature, being situated in a marshy Ground, and so well fortified as to render it almost impregnable.

TULN is an ancient Town, about twenty Miles West of *Vienna*, situate on a little River of the same Name, which falls into the *Danube* a few Miles below it. The adjacent Country is reckon'd as fertile as any Part of *Austria*.

ON the North Side of the *Danube*, forty Miles West of *Vienna*, stands *KREMS*, a large, neat, well-built Town, and has a considerable Trade, particularly at its two annual Fairs, which continue fourteen Days each, when the Streets are crowded with Merchants from all Parts of *Germany*, *Hungary*, and *Poland*.

A few Miles above *Krems*, on the same Side of the River, we meet with *STAIN*, a handsome Town, and a pretty great Thorough-fare, having a Bridge over the *Danube*; but not otherwise considerable.

EIGHTEEN Miles North of *Stain*, towards the Borders of *Moravia*, stands *HORN*, a little

little strong Town, but not remarkable enough to require any farther Description.

ABOUT twenty Miles South-West of *Stain*, where the River *Piela* falls into the *Danube*, we find a pleasant Town call'd *MELCK*, situated on a Hill, and supposed to have been anciently a *Roman* Colony. It is chiefly noted at present for a *Benedictine* Monastery in its Neighbourhood.

PROCEEDING up the *Danube* from *Melck*, we meet with *PUCHLARN*, *IPS*, and *FREY-ENSTEIN*, besides several Towns on the North Side of the River, but none worth our Notice till we come into *Upper Austria*.

LINTZ, the Capital of this Country, is pleasantly situated on the South Side of the *Danube*, over which there is a wooden Bridge, about a hundred Miles West of *Vienna*. It is not a large City, but is strong, neat, populous, and wealthy, the Inhabitants carrying on a considerable Trade, especially in the Linen Manufacture. Many of the *Austrian* Nobility, as well as the Regency of the Province, reside at *Lintz*, particularly in the Summer; and the Queen has a Palace here, a handsome and commodious Structure, which stands upon an Eminence and commands the City. Hither the Emperor *Leopold* retired during the last Siege of *Vienna* by the *Turks*; but not thinking himself safe enough, he afterwards remov'd to *Passau*. As to the Buildings of *Lintz*, the Houses are generally of Stone, the Churches are beautiful and magnificent, and the Monastery of the *Carpuchins* is an elegant and stately Edifice.

IN the Year 1741 the Confederated Army of *French* and *Bavarians* not only made themselves Masters of *Lintz* and all the *Upper Austria*, but advanced within ten Leagues of *Vienna*. Their Success, however, was not long without Interruption; for in *December*, the same Year, Marshal *Khevenbulla*, with a Part of the *Austrian* Army under his Command, drove the Confederates from *Ens* and *Steyr*; upon which all the *French* and *Bavarian* Troops in that Neighbourhood retired into *Lintz*, where they were immediately surrounded and block'd up by the *Austrians*. They were soon reduced to great Straits for want of Provisions, and being unsuccessful in all their Sallies, they surrender'd on the 12th of *January* 1742 upon Capitulation, whereby all the Troops inclosed in the Place, to the Number of six or seven thousand Men, were obliged not to bear Arms for the Space of a Twelvemonth against her *Hungarian* Majesty.

ABOUT fifteen Miles East of *Lintz*, and almost ninety West of *Vienna*, we meet with *ENS*, situate on a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Danube* two or three Miles below it, and separates the *Upper* from the *Lower Austria*. It is a strong well-built Town, supposed to stand where the ancient *Laureacum* did, which was some time the Seat of the *Roman* Emperors. It was formerly govern'd by its own Count, till it was purchas'd by the Emperor *Rodolph* I, and annex'd to the Archduchy of *Austria*.

ANOTHER considerable Town is *STEYR*, ten Miles South of *Ens*, where the River of that
Name

Name and a little one call'd the *Steyr* unite their Streams.

TWELVE Miles South of *Lintz*, upon the River *Traun*, we meet with *WELS*, a Town of some Note; and nine Miles West of *Lintz* stands *EFFERDING*, a Place of Strength, and defended by two Castles; but neither of them merits any farther Description.

ABOUT twenty-four Miles South of *Lintz* stands *GEMUND*, upon a Lake to which it communicates its Name. It has a pretty large Trade in Salt, but is not otherwise remarkable.

OF the Towns in *Upper Austria* on the other Side of the *Danube*, scarce any are worth mentioning, except *FREISTADT*, which stands near the Borders of *Bobemia*, about twenty-four Miles North-East of *Lintz*, and is famous for its pleasant Beer and an annual Fair.

I HAVE now given a short Account of the principal Towns of *Austria*, properly so call'd; besides which the Circle comprehends the Duchies of *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, and *Carniola*; the Counties of *Cilley*, *Gorice*, and *Tyrol*; and the Bishopricks of *Trent* and *Brixen*: But as the Seat of War is not very likely to be transferr'd into these Countries, I chuse to pass them over, and proceed to such Parts of *Italy* as are the chief Scenes of Action.

PIEDMONT.

THE Principality of *PIEDMONT*, which is at present invaded by the *French* and *Spaniards*, is the most considerable Part of the King of *Sardinia*'s Dominions. It takes its Name from its Situation at the Foot of the Mountains, having the *Alps* on the North and West, and the *Apennines* on the South. However, the Country itself is not incumber'd with barren Rocks and Hills, as is the neighbouring Dukedom of *Savoy* and the State of *Genoa*; but, on the contrary, is one of the most pleasant and fertile Provinces in *Italy*, abounding in Corn, Wine, Fruits, Cattle and Fowls of all Kinds, wild and tame, excellent Cheese, Silk, Flax, Hemp, and Minerals. The Crop indeed, when almost ripe, is sometimes destroy'd by Storms of Hail, which are call'd the Plague of *Piedmont*; but in plentiful Years they export great Quantities of Corn and Rice, as well as Cattle, Silk, Linen, wrought Iron, and Paper. The Country is generally computed to be upwards of three hundred Miles in Circumference, lying in a very agreeable Climate, and water'd with several Rivers, the chief whereof are the *Po*, the *Stura*, and the *Tanaro*. Geographers do not exactly agree in their Division of *Piedmont*, but I shall here consider it as consisting of *Piedmont* Proper, the Dukedom of *Aouste*,
the



the Marquifates of *Sufa*, *Saluzzo*, and *Ivrea*, the Principality of *Masserano*, the County of *Asti*, the Lordship of *Verceil*, and the *Valleys of the Vaudois*.

THE Capital of *Piedmont*, and the usual Residence of the King of *Sardinia*, is *TURIN*, situate in a fine Plain, eighteen Miles Westward of the *Alps*, at the Confluence of the *Po* and the *Duero* or *Dora*. This City is of a square Figure, three or four Miles in Circumference, is well fortified, and has a Citadel which is a regular Pentagon. Nothing can be more beautiful than that Part of *Turin* which is call'd the *New-City*, the Houses being well built and lofty, the Streets broad and strait, and the Squares spacious. The Churches in general are magnificent and handsome Structures; but what is most admired, and reckon'd a Master-Piece of Architecture, is the Chapel of the *Holy Handkerchief*. It is in the Form of an octogon Dome, and is all faced, not excepting the Roof, with black Marble. Here they preserve a Handkerchief, which, according to Tradition, was presented to our Saviour by a compassionate Virgin, as he was carrying his Cross to the Place of Crucifixion, who having wip'd his Face, return'd it back to the young Woman with his Picture imprinted on it in the most lively Colours; but a modern Traveller, who saw it, assures us he was not so happy as to discern any such Thing. In some other Places, particularly at *Rome* and at *Besançon*, they pretend to be possess'd of the same precious Relique.

THOUGH the King's Palace makes no great Appearance, yet for the Beauty and good Contrivance

of the several Apartments, the Richness of the Furniture, the fine Paintings, the Cabinets of Curiosities and the Library, it is scarce to be parallel'd. The Gardens belonging to it are artfully disposed in the Manner of Fortifications, according to beautiful Plans; but setting this aside, they are not much adorn'd.

THE compleatest Piece of modern Architecture in *Turin*, and perhaps in *Europe*, is the Front of the Palace of the late Madame Royale, the King's Grandmother. This Palace is contiguous to the King's, with which it has a Communication by a Gallery. It was a very old Building, and made a poor Figure; but her Royal Highness spared no Cost to set off the Inside with Gilding, Painting, and all manner of Ornaments. When this was done, the Stair-Case was found to be inconvenient; whereupon her Highness resolv'd to build a new one, and to this is owing the stately Palace above-mentioned. This Princess who was in every Thing magnificent, consulted with all the skilful Architects in *Italy*, and fix'd upon the Plan which to her appeared the most grand and beautiful. But there is no pleasing all Tastes; for before this was done, they used to say of this Palace, that it was a House without a Stair-case, and now they say it is a Stair-case without a House; and indeed it is much too big for the Building to which it belongs.

THE Royal Palace of *La Venerie*, a few Miles distant from *Turin*, is very much admir'd; as is also the *Capuchin* Monastery, which stands without the Town upon a pleasant Eminence, affording a Prospect of the whole City and its Neigh-

Neighbourhood. All the adjacent Country is exceedingly delightful, being adorned with a-bundance of pretty *Cassines* or Pleasure-houses, situated amongst Meadows which are constantly water'd by a great Number of Brooks and Rivulets. Upon the Esplanade, between the City and the Citadel, there are fine Walks, and a great deal of good Company; for all our modern Travellers agree that the Court of *Turin* is as polite as any in *Europe*, and the *Piedmontese* in general are very civil to Strangers, and free from that Stiffness and Insincerity which is observ'd in the Natives of the more Southern Parts of *Italy*.

THIS City is an Archbishop's See, and an University was erected here about the Year 1405; besides which, there are Academies for Riding, Dancing, and martial Exercises. It is said of the Youth in this University, (to their own Honour as well as of those who have the Care of their Education) that in general they behave with great Sobriety, and are seldom guilty of those Excesses and Disorders which are too frequently committed where such publick Seminaries are establish'd. They are only allow'd to go abroad on certain Days of the Week; but then they may appear at Court, and go where they please, except to Houses of Gaming.

IN the Year 1706 the City of *Turin* sustain'd a very furious Siege of ten Weeks Continuance, wherein the *French* used their utmost Efforts to take the Place, and reduced it to great Extremities; nor could it have held out many Days longer, had it not been seasonably reliev'd by the allied Army under the Command of the

Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, who drove the Besiegers out of their Entrenchments, and gain'd a compleat and glorious Victory. A short Account of this Battle cannot fail of being agreeable to the Reader.

ON the 7th of *September* in the Morning the Army of the Allies advanced towards the Enemy, and the Cannonading began on both Sides, which lasted from half an Hour past Eight till near Eleven. At length, all being ready and Orders given for the Attack, it was begun by the Grenadiers of the Allies, led by Colonel *Salmut*, and the *Prussian* Foot commanded by the Prince of *Anbalt*, and the Majors-General *Stillen* and *Hagben*. Whilst these Troops were engaged, the Prince of *Wirtemberg* and Major-General *Zumjungen* fell on with their Brigades, as did Major-General *Rhebinder* with the *Palatines*. At the same Time the Prince of *Saxe-Gottha* and Count *Konigseg* began the Attack on their Side, and the Fire grew fierce and general; but the Event was dubious, till at last, on the Left, all the Grenadiers, with the *Prussian* Foot and the Brigade of *Wirtemberg*, consisting of five Imperial Regiments, surmounted the vigorous Resistance of the Enemy, forced the Entrenchments, and levell'd them to open the Way for the Cavalry.

BARON Rhebinder had the like Success; but the Prince of *Saxe Gottha* met with greater Difficulty, being obliged for an Hour and half to endure a great Fire, because he made his Attack by *Lucenta*, where the Enemy was advantageously posted. His Highness however stood it with the utmost Bravery, and was vigorously supported

supported by Baron *Kirchbaum* and Count *Har-rach*; whilst Baron *Iselbach* and General *Bonne-val*, punctually executing their Orders, enter'd likewise into Action. During this Fight near *Lucenta*, where the Enemy had a Bridge over the *Duero*, a Cassine was forced, and a Battalion in it made Prisoners. Some Troops of the Allies lodg'd themselves in this Cassine, and took Post on the Right and Left towards the Entrenchment, to observe *Lucenta*, in case the Enemy should have caused any Troops to advance on the other Side of the River: But Orders were sent to the Foot of the Right Wing not to Attack *Lucenta*, that the Men might be spared, because it was perceiv'd that the *French* were betaking themselves to Flight.

WHILE the Right Wing was warmly engaged, the Allies push'd the Enemy with great Vigour on the Side of the *Stura*, and put them into Disorder. They rallied, however, and formed a Line; but the Foot of the Allies coming up with the Cannon, the Charge was renew'd, and the Line broken: And though they had another Entrenchment behind it, with several Redoubts and many Cassines well fortified, they were driven from one to the other quite to their Bridge on the *Po*, and at last surrender'd at Discretion. The *French* were likewise forced to abandon *Lucenta*; but having set fire to it, great Part of the Provisions they had got together in the Place was consumed. Thus the Allies became Masters of all the Enemy's Camp, between the *Stura* and the *Duero*; the *French* General, the Marshal *de Marsin*, being mortally wounded in the Battle.

THIS great Action lasted till Night, because of the Entrenchments, Redoubts, and fortified Cassines, from whence the Allies were obliged to beat the Enemy successively. The Night was the more favourable to them for their Flight, as the victorious Troops had much Need of Rest. However, they did not neglect to send several Detachments in Pursuit of them, and others the Day following, who returned to the Camp with a great Number of Prisoners, and a large Quantity of Baggage taken from the Enemy.

WHEN the whole Affair was over, it appear'd that the *French* had about 1800 Men killed, and the Allies near as many. The latter took 6000 Prisoners, 110 Pieces of large Artillery, above fifty Field-Pieces, 5600 Bombs, above 15000 Grenades, 48000 Cannon Balls, 4000 Chests of Musket Bullets, 8600 Barrels of Powder of a hundred Weight each, a prodigious Quantity of Implements and Provisions for a Camp, all the Enemy's Tents, 10000 Horses, 5000 Mules, and 2000 Oxen; as also the Equipages of the Generals, among which was a large Quantity of Plate, and four Pictures of the King of *France* set with Diamonds, valued at four thousand Pistoles. The Duke of *Savoy* reserv'd to himself only the Artillery, the Ammunition, the Colours, the Kettle-Drums, and the Horses to remount his Cavalry; all the rest of the Booty being given to the Soldiers. Prince *Eugene* was content with the Glory of having saved an Ally and a Relation, and of having, with 30000 Men, harrafs'd by a long and painful March, beat

beat an Army of 80000 disciplin'd Troops out of their Entrenchments.

ONE cannot reflect on this Battle without being surpris'd that M. *de Marfin*, at the Head of such a vast Army, should resolve to wait behind his Lines for a Force so much inferior, as he certainly did against the Opinion of the Duke of *Ox-leans*. It is still more surprizing, that the Victory gain'd by the Allies should be so complete, and the *French* give up the Day in such a Manner, when only a small Part of their Troops were actually routed. No more than ten thousand Men were engaged between the *Duero* and the *Stura*; and though these were beaten, there were yet seventy thousand beyond the *Duero*, who might have cross'd that River while the Post of *Lucenta* was held, and have renew'd the Combat. Such, however, was the Consternation of the *French*, that these seventy thousand unbroken Troops fled before less than half their Number. This happy Deliverance spread an inexpressible Joy throughout the City of *Turin*, which shew'd itself in a particular Manner, when the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* enter'd it to return Thanks to God in the Cathedral for their important Victory. On this Occasion they were saluted with a general Discharge of the Artillery, for which all the Powder remaining in the Town was but just sufficient; to such Straits were the Besieg'd reduced, and in such a critical Juncture did the allied Army come to their Relief!

ABOUT twelve Miles North of *Turin* we meet with *CHIVAS*, or *Chivazzo*, a strong Fortress, situate on the *Po*, near the little River *Orco*. It was taken by the *French* in the Year 1705, af-

ter a brave and resolute Defence; but the Year following, after the raising the Siege of *Turin*, it was surrendered to the Duke of *Savoy*, with its Magazine, and fourteen hundred *French* Prisoners.

SEVEN or eight Miles West of *Turin*, upon the River *Duero*, stands the Town and Castle of *RIVOLI*. The Castle is a noble Structure, situated on a Eminence, and is one of the King of *Sardinia*'s Palaces, to which there is an Avenue in a strait Line from *Turin*.

TWELVE Miles North-West of *Rivoli*, and upon the same River, stands *SUSA*, an ancient and strong City, the Capital of a Marquisate of the same Name. It is a Town of great Importance to his *Sardinian* Majesty, lying near the Foot of the *Alps*, on a Pass out of *France* into his Country. It was taken by the *French* in 1690, but restored to the Duke of *Savoy* by the separate Peace in 1696. The *French* made themselves Masters of it again in 1704, but Prince *Eugene* recover'd it in 1707, and found in the Place a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions, besides thirty Pieces of Cannon and six Mortars in the Castle or Entrenchments. The neighbouring Fort of *La Brunette* is very strong, and commands the City.

IVREA, the chief Town of another Marquisate, stands upon the River *Dora Baltea*, about thirty Miles North-East of *Susa*, and twenty-four almost North of *Turin*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Turin*, and is a large, strong, populous City, but not admired for the Elegancy of its Buildings. In the Year 1704 it was taken by the *French*, tho' bravely defended

defended by the Garrison; but in 1706, soon after the glorious Victory of *Turin*, they abandon'd it on the Approach of the Confederates.

TWENTY-five Miles North-West of *Ivrea*, and about fifty North of *Turin*, upon the last-mention'd River, we find *AoustE*, or *Aosta*, the Capital of a Duchy of the same Name, consisting of several large Valleys, surrounded by very high Mountains. It is the See of a Bishop, whose Palace, and the Ruins of a *Roman Amphitheatre*, are the chief Things taken Notice of by Travellers. The Place was taken by the *French* in 1704, but recovered by the Duke of *Savoy*.

ABOUT thirty Miles South-East of *Aouste*, and forty-five North-East of *Turin*, lies *MASSERANO*, a strong Town, and the Capital of a small Principality, but not otherwise remarkable.

PROCEEDING a little farther to the South-East we come to *VERCEIL*, or *Vercelli*, the Capital of a Lordship, lying on the Frontiers of *Milan*. It is situated on the River *Sessia*, almost forty Miles North-East of *Turin*, and twelve North of *Casal*. The Town is large and well fortified, and has a handsome *Gothic Cathedral*, being the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Milan*. The *French* took this Place in 1705, but abandon'd it the next Year, after their memorable Defeat before *Turin*, having first demolish'd the Fortifications.

FROM hence if we direct our Course to the South-West, and cross the *Po*, we come to *VERRUE*, or *Verrua*, a strong Fortress situate on a rocky Hill near that River, almost
equally

equally distant from *Turin*, *Ivrea*, *Vercell*, and *Casal*. After the *French* had for some Time invested this Place, they open'd Trenches before it in the Night between the 7th and 8th of *November* 1704, the Duke of *Vendosme* having the Direction of the Siege. On the 26th of *December* the Garrison made a vigorous Sally, drove the *French* before them, and made a great Slaughter in the Trenches; they also nail'd up most of their Cannon and Mortars, burnt their Carriages, ruin'd their Batteries, and levell'd a great Part of their Works, insomuch that it was a long Time before the Besiegers could repair their Damage. Being now oblig'd, as it were, to begin the Siege anew, they suffer'd very much from the excessive Cold, as their Trenches were full of Snow, and the Ground so hard that they could not carry on the Approaches. In a Word, the Weather, the Mines of the Besieg'd, and the Fire of their Guns, made a terrible Havock in the Besiegers Army. But notwithstanding these Difficulties, the *French* push'd on the Siege with all possible Vigour, and the Garrison defended themselves with equal Bravery; nor did they surrender till the 8th of *April* 1705, when they were reduced to the last Extremity for want of Provisions, and the Town was become one Heap of Rubbish. The Duke of *Savoy*, however, got Possession of this Place again the following Year, the *French* having abandon'd it soon after the raising of the Siege of *Turin*.

FOURTEEN Miles South-East of *Verrue*, and twenty-six East of *Turin*, on the North Side of the River *Tanaro*, stands *ASTI*, or *Aste*, a large populous City, well fortified and defended by a strong

strong Castle. It is the Capital of a County of the same Name, and the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Milan*. Its Churches, Palaces, and publick Buildings in general, are said to be equal to most in *Lombardy*. The *French* got Possession of *Asti* in the Year 1703, but quitted it through Mistake (as it is said) in 1705, after which they attempted to recover it, but to no purpose.

IN the Road from *Asti* to *Turin* stands *QUIERI*, or *Cbieri*, a pretty large Town, but not well-built, though many People of Quality reside there, on account of its Nearness to the Court, and the Pleasantness of its Situation.

NINE Miles South of *Turin*, not far from the River *Po*, stands *CARMAGNOLA*, a strong Town in the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, which was taken by the *French* in 1691, but retaken the same Year. It was in the Neighbourhood of this Place that Prince *Eugene* had his first Interview with the Duke of *Savoy*, after his tedious March to the Relief of *Turin*.

ABOUT twelve Miles South-East of *Carmagnola*, and sixteen North-East of *Coni*, we meet with *CHERASCO*, or *Quieras*, a small but strong City, famous for a Treaty in 1641. It stands on a Hill near the River *Stura*, (of which Name there are several in *Italy*) a little above the Place where it falls into the *Tanaro*. The Duke of *Savoy* retired hither in June 1706, when the *French* besieged his Capital.

HIGHER up the River *Stura* stands *FOSSANO*, about ten Miles North-East of *Coni*, and twenty-six almost South of *Turin*. It is the See
of

of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Turin*, and is defended by a Castle. When the Duke of *Savoy* left his Capital on the Occasion above-mention'd, the Duke de la *Feuillade* pursued him hither, and oblig'd him to decamp from the strong Post he had possess'd himself of on the opposite Side of the *Stura*. There are abundance of Fountains about it, from whence it derives its Name.

FIFTEEN Miles to the Eastward of *Coni*, and almost thirty South-East of *Turin*, stands *MONDOVI*, a large, beautiful, and populous City, reckon'd the second of *Piedmont*. It is situated on an Eminence, at the Foot of the *Apennine* Mountains, near the little River *Elero*, which a few Miles below falls into the *Tanaro*. This City is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Turin*, is tolerably well fortified, and has a strong Citadel. When *Turin* was besieg'd in 1706, the Dukes and young Princesses of *Savoy* retired first to *Mondovi*, but did not stay long there, being closely pursued by the *French*, who a few Days after surprized it and took Prisoners in it the Prince and Princess of *Carignan*, with their Children. However, they were soon after forced to abandon it, and call in the Garrison to their Camp before *Turin*.

SEVEN or eight Miles East of *Mondovi*, upon the River *Tanaro*, we find *CEVA*, a pretty little Town, of considerable Strength, and defended by a Castle. Hither the Dukes of *Savoy* and her Children retired from *Mondovi*, and hence into the Territories of *Genoa*. A few Days afterwards the *French* possess'd themselves

selves of the Town, but soon quitted it again, not being able to carry the Castle.

ABOUT thirty Miles South of *Turin*, forty-five North of *Nice*, and fifteen West of *Mon-dovi*, stands *CONI*, a strong and important Fortress, at the Conflux of the Rivers *Geez* and *Stura*. The *French* have several times besieged this Place in vain, particularly in the Year 1691, when the Marquis *de Feuquieres* sat down before it with twelve thousand Men, the Garrison consisting of two thousand, chiefly *French* Refugees, who repulsed the Besiegers in two several Assaults. When the Marquis was preparing for a third, he receiv'd Orders to march with Part of his Troops to the Relief of *Casal*, and leave the Marquis *de Bulonde* to continue the Siege. This Commander was a weak Man, extremely credulous, and alarm'd at every Trifle. Prince *Eugene*, who knew the Marquis's Foible, did not fail to take Advantage of it. He wrote a Letter to the Marquis *de Rovere*, Governor of *Coni*, to inform him that he was coming to his Relief, and hoped the next Day to attack the Besiegers in their Lines; desiring him, as soon as they were engaged, to make a general Sally with his Garrison. This Letter he gave to a Peasant, whom he order'd to deliver it with all Expedition. The Fellow was seiz'd, as the Prince expected, and the Letter found in his Pocket, and carried to *Bulonde*; who was so terrified at it, that he order'd the Siege to be rais'd precipitately, leaving behind him his Artillery, Ammunition, and Baggage. The Garrison took Possession of this Booty, and
slew

slaw all the Wounded that were left in the Camp.

THIS present Year 1744, about the Beginning of *September*, the *Spaniards* under the Infant Don *Philip*, in Conjunction with the *French* under the Prince of *Conti*, laid Siege to this Fortrefs, which being bravely and resolutely defended by the Garrison, the Besiegers have lost a great Number of Men. His *Sardinian* Majesty endeavouring to relieve the Place, a bloody Action ensued, wherein his Troops were worsted; but the *French* and *Spaniards* seem to have not much Reason to boast of the Advantage, for the King afterwards found Means to throw a Succour of twelve or fourteen hundred Men into the Town, and great Rains having fallen, whereby the Besiegers have been extremely incommoded in their Camp, they at last have been obliged to abandon their Design.

DEMONT is another strong Place to the Westward of *Coni*, near the Source of the River *Stura*, which was taken by the *French* and *Spaniards* before they invested the Town last mention'd. They first attempted to take it by Storm, but being vigorously repulsed, they began a regular Siege, and the Garrison soon surrender'd Prisoners of War.

ABOUT the same Time they made themselves Masters of *CHATEAU-DAUPHIN*, a Fortrefs and important Pass between *France* and *Piedmont*. The Attack was begun on the 17th of *August*, N. S. continued that Day and the next, and renew'd again on the 19th at Ten in the

the Morning, when a very thick Fog arose, under favour of which the Assailants advanc'd almost to the Palisades of the Place before they were perceiv'd, but were drove back again by Platoons of Grenadiers with their Bayonets fix'd. They renew'd the Attack in Battalions, and were four Times successively repulsed; but upon the fifth Assault the *Grison* Regiment of *Travers*, in the *French* Service, enter'd the Fortress, where they found the Garrison in Confusion, both for want of Officers, who were most of them kill'd or wounded, and for want of Ammunition; and the Baron *de Chabrun*, who was ordered thither with a Reinforcement, not coming in Time to their Relief, the Garrison were obliged to quit the Place, and the Army thought proper to retire from their Intrenchments. The *Piedmontese* had eleven principal Officers kill'd in this Action, and about five hundred Soldiers and inferior Officers kill'd, wounded; or made Prisoners; but the Enemy paid very dear for the Advantage they gain'd, for most of their best Officers were either kill'd or wounded, and the *French* lost above three thousand Men, exclusive of the Loss of the *Spaniards*.

TWENTY Miles to the South of *Turin*, and about eighteen to the Northward of *Coni*, stands *SALUZZO*, *Saluces*, or *Salusses*, a large and handsome City, the Capital of a Marquisate of the same Name, and the See of a Bishop. It is situated on an Eminence near the River *Po*; is tolerably well fortified, but its Castle is ancient, and of no great Strength. There are several fine Churches in the Place, and its Cathedral in particular is a magnificent Structure.

ABOUT fifteen Miles South-West of *Turin*, and ten to the Northward of *Saluzzo*, stands *PIGNEROL*, a strong Town on the River *Cluson*, towards the Frontiers of *Dauphiné*, and for a considerable Time belonging to the Crown of *France*. By the separate Peace in 1696 the *French* King gave it up to the Duke of *Savoy*, having first demolish'd the Fortifications; but the Duke being at Liberty, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, to fortify his Frontier Places, has put this amongst others in a good Posture of Defence.

SIX Miles South of *Pignerol* we meet with *LUCERN*, a strong Town on the River *Pelice*, the Capital of the *Valleys of the Vaudois*, which from thence are frequently call'd the *Valleys of Lucern*. The other chief Towns of these Valleys are *PEROUSE*, or *Perusa*, *ANGROGNA*, *PRAGELAS*, and *ST. MARTIN'S*; but they are not remarkable enough to require a particular Description.

ENOUGH has been said, I hope, to give the Reader an Idea of the principal Towns of *Piedmont*: As for *Savoy*, *Montferrat*, and the rest of the King of *Sardinia's* Dominions, which are not immediately the Seat of War, I forbear to describe them; but it may not be improper to observe that those Parts of his Territories, which are at present exposed to the greatest Danger, or have been lately over-run by the Arms of the *French* and *Spaniards*, are such as lie to the Southward of *Piedmont*, namely the County of *Nice*, the County of *Tende*, the County of *Bevil*, the Principality or Valley of *Barcelonetta*, and the Principality of *Oneglia*.

IN these Districts or Provinces there are very few Towns worth mentioning, except those from whence they receive their respective Names. The City of *NICE*, or *Nizza*, is the most considerable, which is situated in a pleasant Plain, about seventy-eight Miles to the Southward of *Turin*, at the Mouth of the River *Var*, on the Coast of the *Mediterranean*. It is a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Ambrun*, and is a large well-built City, having a strong Castle on a Rock which commands both the Town and Harbour. The Prince's Palace, the Cathedral, and the *Jesuits* Chapel, are handsome Structures; and the private Houses are lofty, and the Streets regular; but the Place suffer'd much in the late Wars, having several Times chang'd its Masters. The *French* took it in 1691, but restor'd it to the Duke of *Savoy* by the separate Peace in 1696. In the Beginning of the Year 1706 the Duke of *Berwick* took it for the *French*, who quitted it on the Duke of *Savoy's* March for *Toulon* in 1707, but repossess'd themselves of it upon the Failure of that Enterprize. It was given up again to the Duke by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

THREE or four Miles to the Eastward of *Nice*, and on the same Shore, stands *VILLA-FRANCA*, a strong Town, with a good Harbour, which was also taken by the *French* in the late Wars, but yielded up to the Duke of *Savoy* at the ensuing Peace.

TENDE, the chief Town of the County, of that Name, stands at the Foot of the *Apenine* Mountains, about thirty Miles North-East of *Villa-Franca*. It is well fortified, has a good

Castle, and is a Place of great Consequence, as it commands one of the Passes over the *Alps* between *France* and *Italy*.

THE chief Town of the County of *Bevil* is *BEVIL*, *Bueil*, or *Boglio*, situate on the Frontiers of *Provence*, about thirty Miles North-West of *Nice*, but not very considerable in any Respect.

ONEGLIA, the Capital of the Principality of the same Name, stands on the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, forty-two Miles to the Eastward of *Nice*, and thirty-six almost South-East of *Coni*. It is well fortified, is a populous trading Place, and the Country about it abounds in Oil and Fruits. The whole Principality, except that Part of it which is wash'd by the Sea, is encompass'd by the Territories of *Genoa*.

BARCELONETTA, which gives Name to the Valley in which it stands, is situated amongst the *Alps*, about fifty Miles North-West of *Nice*, and almost the same Distance South-West of *Turin*. But these Towns requiring no farther Description, I proceed to give a short Account of the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, and the Duchy of *Modena*.

THE
AUSTRIAN *Dominions in*
ITALY.

I. *The MILANESE.*

IN treating of the Dominions of the House of *Austria in Italy*, it is natural to begin with the Duchy of *Milan*, which was acquired from *Philip King of Spain* in the general War. This Duchy is bounded on the North by *Switzerland* and the Country of the *Grisons*, on the East by the Territories of *Venice* and the Duchies of *Mantua* and *Parma*, on the South by the *Apennine Mountains* which separate it from the Territories of *Genoa*, and on the West by *Montferrat* and *Piedmont*. It is a rich fertile Country, exceedingly well water'd with Rivers and Lakes, and brings in a Revenue, for the Bigness of it, at least equal to any other Province of her *Hungarian Majesty*. The chief Rivers are the *Po*, the *Tesin* the *Adda*, and the *Sessia*; and the Lakes are those of *Maggiore*, *Lugano*, and *Como*. It is very populous, enjoys a good Air, and is well cultivated and improved, abounding particularly with Vines and Barley. As to Grapes, it grows there so freely, that they have commonly three and some-

times four Crops of Hay in a Year.

THE Duchy of *Milan* has undergone many Revolutions. Omitting the more ancient ones, let it suffice to observe, that in the Beginning of the sixteenth Century it was twice conquer'd by the *French*, and reconquer'd by the Emperor *Maximilian*, and *Charles* the Fifth. At last *Francis I.* being taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Pavia*, renounced all Pretensions to it by the Treaty of *Cambray* in 1529: And upon the Death of *Francis Sforza*, the then Duke, which happen'd in 1535, it was by *Charles V.* united for ever to the Crown of *Spain*. It continued in that State till the Extinction of the *Spanish* Branch of the House of *Austria*, when the *French* took Possession of it in the Name of King *Philip* the Fifth, but did not hold it long. They were entirely driven out by Prince *Eugene* in 1706 and 1707, since which it has been enjoy'd by the two last Emperors, (except when it was over-run in the Year 1733 and 1734) and left by *Charles VI.* to his Daughter, her present *Hungarian* Majesty.

MILAN, the Capital of the Duchy, stands upon the River *Olana*, a hundred and ninety-two Miles North-West from *Rome*, eighty-four to the Eastward of *Turin*, and a hundred and sixty-eight almost West of *Venice*. It is a large, rich, and populous City, supposed to contain three hundred thousand Souls; and is remarkable for the Magnificence of its Temples and Palaces, as well as for its Manufactures and Commerce. Being about ten Miles in Circumference, it is too large to admit of a regular Fortification; but the Citadel, which is a Hexagon

gon and commands the Place, is reckon'd one of the strongest in *Europe*. In 1706, after the glorious Victory obtain'd before *Turin*, this City acknowledged King *Charles III*, and made its Submission to the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*. Only the Citadel held out; but in *March* 1707 it was evacuated by the *French*, with all the Places they were possess'd of in *Lombardy*. The City, together with the Duchy, was yielded to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Baden* in 1714.

FIFTEEN Miles South of *Milan*, upon the River *Tesin*, stands *PAVIA*, a large and ancient City, formerly the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Lombards*. It is at present a Bishoprick and an University.

CREMONA, one of the strongest Cities in *Italy*, stands in a pleasant Plain on the North Side of the River *Po*, forty-five Miles South-East of *Milan*. In the Year 1702, when the *French* were in possession of the Place, Prince *Eugene* form'd a Design to surprize it, and accordingly enter'd it by a subterraneous Passage; but the *Irish* Regiments in Garrison, as well as the *French*, making a brave Defence, the Imperialists were at length obliged to retire, carrying off with them Marshal *Villeroy* the Governor, and several other Prisoners of Distinction.

BETWEEN *Milan* and *Cremona*, equally distant from each, stands *LODI*, a strong, well-built, and populous City. It is situated on an Eminence, near the River *Adda*.

COMO is situated at the South End of a Lake to which it communicates its Name, about twenty-five Miles to the Northward of

Milan. It is a populous Town, a Place of some Strength, and the See of a Bishop.

NOVARA, an ancient City, and one of the principal Fortresses of the *Milanese*, stands about thirty Miles to the Westward of *Milan*, and thirteen East of *Vercelli*. In the Year 1706, Prince *Eugene* invested it, and made himself Master of it in three Days.

ABOUT twenty Miles North of *Novara*, and thirty North-West of *Milan*, stands *ANGHIERA*, on the East-Side of the Lake *Maggiore*, the chief Town of one of the twelve Districts into which the *Milanese* is usually divided, but not otherwise remarkable.

TWELVE Miles South-East of *Novara*, and eighteen South-West of *Milan*, we meet with *VIGEVANO*, a small City with a strong Castle, pleasantly situated on the River *Tesin*. It was confirm'd to the Duke of *Savoy* by *England* and *France* at the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

PICIGHITONE, upon the River *Adda*, about ten Miles North-West of *Cremona*, is but a small Town, but one of the strongest in *Lombardy*. It was taken by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* in the Year 1706, and by the *French* in 1733.

BESIDES these, we have *MORTARA*, *SESTI*, *BARLASSI*, *CASSANO*, and several other good Towns, all on the North Side of the *Po*; but they contain nothing that merits a particular Description.

ON the South Side of that River we find *ALEXANDRIA DE LA PAGLIA*, a large and strong City, which stands on the *Tanaro*, and was taken by Prince *Eugene* in 1706,

1706, after a few Days Siege. The Year following it was ceded to the Duke of *Savoy*, for his firm Adherence to the common Cause, and was confirm'd to him by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. This City is noted for its Fairs, which are some of the most considerable in *Italy*. It stands about forty-two Miles South-West of *Milan*.

EIGHT Miles North-West of *Alexandria*, on an Eminence near the River *Po*, stands *VALENZA*, a strong Town, which was also yielded by the Emperor to the Duke of *Savoy*.

TWELVE Miles North-East of *Alexandria*, and about thirty almost South of *Milan*, stands *TORTONA*, a small but strong City and Castle, which fell into the Hands of the Allies soon after their Victory gain'd at *Turin* in the Year 1706.

THE last Town I shall mention in the *Milaneze* is *BOBBIA*, or *Bobbio*, which stands on the River *Trebia*, about thirty Miles South-East of *Tortona*, a Place of no great Note, though the Capital of a District.

II. The MANTUAN.

THE Duchy of *Mantua* is encompass'd by that of *Milan*, that of *Modena*, the State of the Church, and the Territories of *Venice*. This Country, with the Title of a Marquisate, came to the Family of the *Gonzaga's* in the Year 1431, and about a hundred Years afterwards *Charles V.* erected it into a Dukedom. It continued so, an independent Sovereignty, except in Times of War, when

the Dominions of weak Princes usually become a Prey to the strong, till it was finally taken Possession of by the Emperor in the Year 1708, upon the Extinction of the Ducal Family. The Country abounds with Corn, Cattle, Flax, and Silk; and produces Wine, but not the best tasted. Its chief Rivers are the *Po*, the *Mincio*, and the *Secchia*.

MANTUA, the Capital of the Duchy, stands in the Middle of a Lake or Pool, form'd by the River *Mincio*, the Waters of which surround it, and render it almost impregnable. It is about seventy Miles to the Eastward of *Milan*, thirty-four North-East of *Parma*, and forty-two almost North of *Modena*. This City receiv'd a *French* Garrison in 1701, and was a long time blockaded by the *Germans* in 1702. When the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* enter'd the *Milanese* with their victorious Armies, the Prince of *Vaudemont*, Governor of the *Milanese*, and Count *Medavi*, with a Body of *French* Troops, fled to this Place; which, by Capitulation with Prince *Eugene* in 1707, was deliver'd up with the whole Duchy to the Emperor, and the Duke put under the Ban of the Empire, who died without Issue the following Year. In the last War in *Italy*, the Allies blockaded this City, which held out till the Peace was concluded.

EIGHTEEN Miles South of *Mantua* stands *LUZZARA*, a small Town near the River *Po*, memorable for a Battle fought in its Neighbourhood in the Year 1702, between the *French* and *Spaniards* commanded by the Duke of *Vendome*, and the Imperialists under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, when both Sides claim'd the Victory,

Victory, though the latter had most Circumstances to alledge in their favour.

Not far from *Luzzara*, upon the River *Cro-stolo*, stands *GUASTALLA*, formerly the Capital of a little independent Duchy, but seiz'd by the Duke of *Mantua* upon the Death of one of its Princes. It lies about twenty Miles South of *Mantua*, and is famous for a bloody Battle fought near it in *September* 1734, between the *French* and *Spaniards* on one Side, and the Imperialists on the other. The *Germans* attack'd the Entrenchments of the *French*, as they themselves confess'd, with uncommon Valour; and by Ten in the Morning the whole Armies were engaged. The Fight lasted till Five in the Afternoon, when the Imperialists retired to *Luzzara* without being pursued, and left behind them some Pieces of Cannon, with a few Colours and Standards. Fifteen thousand Men were kill'd on both Sides, and among them eight hundred Officers.

It may not be amiss to mention, that a little before the Battle of *Guastalla*, in the same Month of *September*, another smart Action had happen'd between the Allies and the Imperialists; for the latter, commanded by Count *Konigseg*, having with the utmost Secrecy pass'd the *Secchia*, attack'd Marshal *Broglie's* Quarters so suddenly, that his Guards had much ado to protect his Person. He had but just Time to escape in his Shirt and Slippers, with his Children, five or six Men, and two Aids de Camp. All his Equipage was carried off, and his strong Box, in which were upwards of fifty thousand Livres. The Imperialists pursued their Advantage, drove
the

the Enemies out of their Camp, and took a prodigious Booty. The Brigade of *Picardy*, and two other Regiments, lost all they had; and great Numbers, both Officers and Soldiers, were kill'd or taken Prisoners. The Circumstances of Marshal *Broglie's* Flight, without his Breeches, was made the Subject of much Pleasantry and Ridicule.—It was imagined, that, putting these two Actions together, the Loss was nearly equal on both Sides; however, that the *Germans* had not the Advantage, as they pretended, is pretty evident from their repassing the *Po*, and breaking down the Bridge, soon after the Affair of *Guaftalla*.

SABIONETTA, which is also the Capital of a Duchy, stands about twenty Miles South-West of *Mantua*; and *Bozzolo*, the chief Town of a Principality, lies a few Miles to the Northward of *Sabionetta*; but neither of them are remarkable enough to be particularly described.

PASSING the *Oglio* from hence, we soon meet with *CANETO*, a Place of some Strength, taken and retaken several times by the *French* and *Germans* towards the Beginning of the present Century.

IN the Northern Part of the *Mantuan* the chief Towns are *CASTIGLIONE* and *GOITO*, but neither of them very considerable; and returning to the *Po*, we find on that River, or near it, *BORGOFORTE*, *SAN BENEDITTO*, *GOVERNULO*, and *OSTIGLIA*; to which several other Places in the Duchy might be added, but none of them of Note or Consequence enough to require a particular Description.

III. The PARMESAN and PLACENTIN.

THE Duchy of *Parma*, in which is included that of *Placenza*, is bounded on the North and West by the *Milanese*, on the South by the State of *Genoa*, and on the East by the Duchy of *Modena*. This Country is bless'd with a healthful Air, and abounds with Sheep and Cattle of all Kinds, as well as with excellent Cheefe, Wine, Corn, Fruits, and all the Products of a fertile Soil. After having undergone many Changes and Revolutions, it fell at last into the Hands of the Pope, and remain'd so till *Paul III*, about the Year 1545, created his natural Son *Peter-Lewis Farnese* Duke of *Parma* and *Placenza*, under Vassalage to the See of *Rome*. It continued in his Family till the Death of the late Duke *Antony* in 1731, when the Male Issue of the House of *Farnese* was extinct; but the present Queen of *Spain* being of that House, and consequently having a Claim for her eldest Son *Don Carlos*, the eventual Succession both of *Parma* and *Tuscany* had been settled upon him, and guaranteed by most of the Powers in *Europe*, during the Duke's Lifetime. It was thought proper, however, to alter this Disposition, upon the Conquest of *Naples* and *Sicily*; for the Emperor agreeing to cede those Kingdoms to the Infant, his Royal Highness renounced his Title to *Parma* in favour of his Imperial Majesty, and to *Tuscany* in favour of the Duke of *Lorrain*.

PARMA,

PARMA, the Capital of the Duchy, is pleasantly situated on a River of the same Name, about seventy Miles South-East of *Milan*, thirty-four South-West of *Mantua*, and almost the same Distance North-West of *Modena*. It is a rich and populous City, about three Miles in Circumference, well fortified, and has a Citadel like that at *Antwerp*. The Cathedral is a magnificent Structure; and the Ducal Palace, with the fine Theatre belonging to it, are much admired by the most judicious Travellers. Here is an University, and an Academy where all the manly Exercises are taught, as well as the Sciences.

A memorable Battle was fought near *Parma* in the Year 1734, when the Imperial General Cont *Merci* was sent into *Italy* to make head against the *French* and *Spaniards*. He passed the *Po* without Opposition, together with Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg*, the Parties of *French* retiring before him, and abandoning several Places: But Marshal *Coigni*, who commanded the *French*, meeting him under the Walls of *Parma* with the main Army, a bloody Battle ensued, which lasted about eleven Hours, till it was quite dark, when the Imperialists retired, leaving the Enemy Masters of the Field. Near seven thousand Men were killed or wounded on each Side, which horrid Slaughter was owing to Count *Merci*, who, against the Opinion of every Officer in the Army, insisted on fighting, tho' the whole Place of Action was an Extent of only a hundred and fifty Fathoms. The Count himself, the Prince of *Culmbach*, and ten other General Officers, were among the Slain, and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*

Wirtemberg among the Wounded, on the Side of the Imperialists; and the *French* also lost some hundreds of their Officers.

PLACENZA, or *Piacenza*, is situated about twenty-four Miles North-West of *Parma*, in a fruitful Plain, at a little Distance from the River *Po*; and is somewhat larger than *Parma*, but not so populous. It is a well-built City, defended by a Wall and other Fortifications, and has a pretty strong Citadel.

ABOUT sixteen Miles North-East of *Placenza* stands *BUSSETO*, a little Town very pleasantly situated, and the Capital of a Territory of the same Name, but not otherwise considerable.

IN this Territory we meet with *BORGOSAN DOMINO*, *FIORENZUOLA*, and *CORTE MAGGIORE*, all Places of some Strength, but not worthy of any farther Description.

IN the Southern Part of the Duchy, on the River *Taro*, stands *BORGODI VALDI TARO*, a small Town, but the Capital of a Territory, and reckon'd a very strong Fortress.

THERE are several other good Towns in this Duchy, as *BARDI*, *CAMPIANO*, *FORNOVO*, *NIBIANO*, &c. the bare mention whereof is sufficient, being no ways particularly remarkable.

IV. TUSCANY.

IN Consequence of the Queen of *Hungary's* Marriage with the Grand Duke, we may reckon *Tuscany* amongst the *Austrian* Dominions, the Succession to which Duchy was granted

ed him at the End of the last *Italian War*, in lieu of his Hereditary Duchy of *Lorrain*; which Succession took place some time after upon the Death of *John Gaston de Medicis*. Out of three famous Republicks, those of *Florence*, *Sienna*, and *Pisa*, was form'd the present Grand Duchy of *Tuscany*; near two Thirds of which are surrounded by the *Ecclesiastical State*, and the other Parts by the *Mediterranean Sea* and the Republick of *Lucca*. Some Parts of this Country are mountainous and barren, but the Valleys in general are fruitful, and enjoy an agreeable Air. Its chief Rivers are the *Arno* and the *Ombro*, which have their Rise in the *Apennine Mountains*.

FLORENCE, the Capital of this Duchy, is a large, rich, and magnificent City, standing in a fruitful Plain upon the River *Arno*, about sixty Miles South-East of *Modena*, fifty South of *Bologna*, and a hundred and thirty North-West of *Rome*. It is of a circular Form, encompass'd with Walls and other Fortifications, and defended by three Citadels. The Streets are strait and well paved, the private Buildings lofty, the Palaces numerous, and the Churches not inferior to any in *Italy*. It is an Archbishop's See, and an University.

PISA, the largest Town in *Tuscany* next to *Florence*, stands about thirty Miles to the Westward of that Capital, upon the River *Arno*, over which there are three handsome Bridges. It is wall'd round, and is defended by other Fortifications as well as a good Citadel, but its Trade being carried to *Leghorn* and other Ports, it is now thinly inhabited, and in a declining Condition.

tion. This City is the chief of the *Pisan*, one of the three Parts into which *Tuscany* is usually divided; has an University, and is the See of an Archbishop.

SIENNA, the Capital of the *Siennese*, the third Division of *Tuscany*, enjoys the same Honours, and is still a beautiful and magnificent City, though considerably fallen from its ancient Grandeur, when it was the Head of a flourishing Republick. It stands on an Eminence, about thirty Miles to the Southward of *Florence*, and a hundred and forty North-West of *Rome*.

OTHER considerable Towns in the *Florentine*, or Duchy of *Florence* properly so called, are *EMPOLI*, *PISTOIA*, *BORGO SAN SEPULCHRO*, *CORTONA*, and *AREZZO*; but these require no particular Description.

IN the *Pisan* we meet with *LEGHORN*, or *Livorno*, situated in a low Ground on the *Tuscan* Sea, sixteen Miles to the Southward of *Pisa*, and fifty-five almost South-West of *Florence*. The Town is not large, but has a very good Harbour, and is surrounded with a Wall and other Fortifications. By the Privileges which have been granted to the Place, especially the Freedom of its Port, foreign Merchants of all Nations have been invited thither, and from an inconsiderable Village it is now become one of the greatest trading Towns in *Europe*.

THERE are few other Places in the *Pisan* worth mentioning, except *VOLTERRA*, an ancient City, standing on an Eminence near the River *Era*, about thirty-six Miles South-East of *Pisa*, and almost the same Distance South-West of *Florence*.

Florence. It is a Bishop's See, but not very considerable on any other Account.

THE principal Towns in the *Siennese*, besides the Capital, are *MASSA, GROSSETO, SUANNA, CHIUSI, MONT-ALCINO, PIENZA*, and several others, but none of them remarkable enough to be particularly described.

THOSE Parts of *Tuscany* which do not belong to the Grand Duke, as the Republick of *Lucca*, the Principality of *Piombino*, and the State *delli Presidii*, where we find the strong Towns of *Orbitello* and *Porto Hercole*, I designedly omit, and proceed to the Duchy of *Modena*.

The *MODENESE*.

I Think it proper to take some little Notice of the Duchy of *Modena*, because the Duke its Sovereign, for inclining to favour the *Spaniards*, and dealing equivocally with the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, was driven from his Dominions at the Beginning of the present War, which were then made the Seat of Hostilities. This Duchy, in which those of *Mirandola* and *Reggio* are included, is bounded on the North by the *Mantuan*, on the East by the State of the Church, on the South by *Tuscany* and the Territories of *Lucca*, and on the West by the Duchy of *Parma*. It is a large, fruitful, and well cultivated Country; and has been in the Possession of the Family of *Este* ever since the Middle

dle of the fifteenth Century. Its chief Rivers are the *Secchia* and the *Panaro*.

MODENA, the Capital of the Duchy, stands in a pleasant Plain, about sixty Miles North-West of *Florence*, and forty to the Southward of *Mantua*. It is not a large City, nor are its Fortifications any of the strongest, being antique and out of repair. Its Buildings in general are not reckon'd fine, considering they are in *Italy*; scarce any of them being worth viewing, except the Cathedral and the Duke's Palace. *Modena* is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan of *Bologna*. Both the City and Citadel surrendered to the King of *Sardinia* and Count *Traun* the latter End of *May* 1742.

MIRANDOLA stands twenty-two Miles North of *Modena*, and twenty-six South-East of *Mantua*. It is a small but well-built City, has good Fortifications, and a strong Castle. This Place was also surrendered in *July* 1742, to his *Sardinian* Majesty and the above-mention'd *Austrian* General.

REGGIO, about fifteen Miles North-West of *Modena*, is a populous trading Town, and a Place of considerable Strength; it is also a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Bologna*. In *August* 1706, Prince *Eugene* besieg'd and took both the Town and Castle, making the Garrison Prisoners of War.

TEN or twelve Miles North-East of *Reggio* stands *CORREGIO*, a large Town, and Capital of a Principality of the same Name, but not remarkable enough to be particularly described.

CARPI, which is also the Capital of a Principality, stands four or five Miles to the East-ward

ward of *Corregio*, and ten to the Northward of *Modena*. It is a Place of some Strength, having a Citadel and other Works for its Defence; and was several Times taken and retaken by the *French* and *Imperialists* towards the Beginning of the present Century.

THE other Towns of most Note are *BERSELLO*, *SASSUOLO*, *TRIGNANO*, *SESTOLA*, and some few more; to which we may add *CAMPO SANTO*, near the River *Panaro*, a Place inconsiderable in itself, but made famous by a Battle fought in that Neighbourhood in *January* 1742-3, between the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* on one Side and the *Spaniards* on the other, much to the Disadvantage of the latter, who were oblig'd to retreat over the *Panaro*, and set Fire to their Bridges to prevent their being pursued.

HERE I had some Thoughts of adding a brief Account of those Parts of the *Ecclesiastical State* which border upon the Kingdom of *Naples*, as having lately been the Scene of Action; but I chuse to lay aside that Part of my Scheme, rather than weary the Reader's Patience with an insipid Enumeration of Towns not worth describing, especially as the *Austrians* seem to be retiring from that Quarter.

An Engine to make Bombs

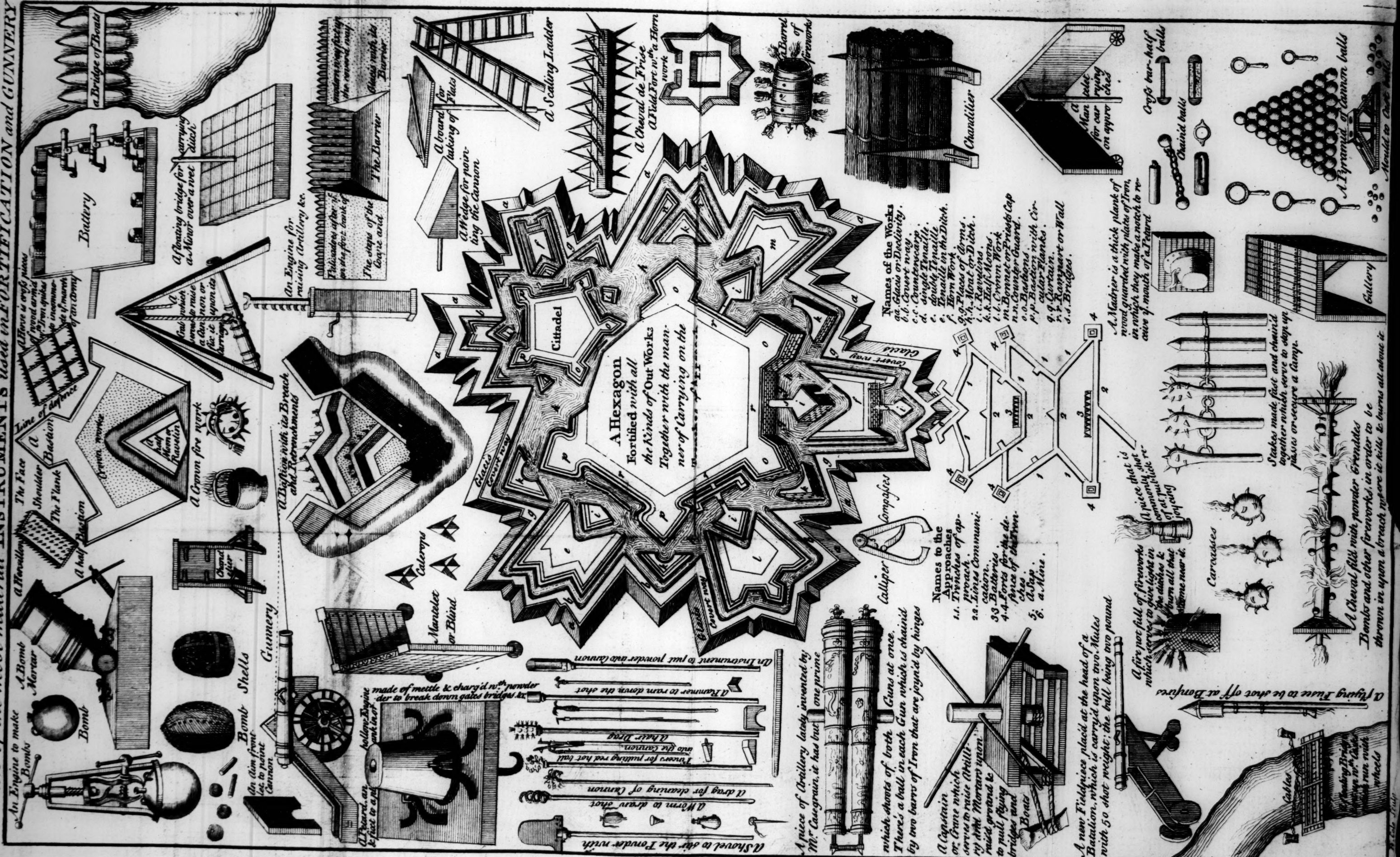
A Bomb

A Novelty

The Face

Above is only piece

AN ENGINE TO MAKE BOMBS IS USED IN FORTIFICATION AND GUNNERY



A DICTIONARY

EXPLAINING

The most difficult Terms made use of in
FORTIFICATION, GUNNERY,
and the whole Compass of the MILITARY
ART.

A.

A *Djutant.* See *Aid Major.*

Aid de Camp, an Officer whose Business is to attend the General Officers, to receive and carry their Orders as Occasion requires. When the King is in the Field, he usually appoints young Volunteers of Quality to carry his Orders, and they are call'd the King's *Aids de Camp.*

Aid Major, or *Adjutant*, is an Officer who eases the Major of Part of his Duty, and performs it all in his Absence. Each Regiment of Foot has as many Aids Majors as it contains Battalions. When a Battalion is drawn up, this Officer's Post is on the Left, beyond all the Captains, and behind the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Alarm, (form'd originally from the Italian *all' Arme*, to Arms,) denotes a sudden Apprehension upon some Noise or Report, which makes Men run to their Arms, and stand upon their Guard.

Alarm-Post is the Ground appointed by the Quarter-Master-General for each Regiment to march to in case of an Alarm.

Ambuscade, or *Ambush*, a Body of Men who lie hid in a Wood or other convenient Place to surprize an Enemy.

It also signifies the Place where such a Body is conceal'd. *Ammunition* implies all Sorts of warlike Stores, particularly Powder and Ball.

Angle, as a geometrical Term, is the Space comprehended between two Lines, meeting together in such a Manner, that, if they were prolonged, they would cut one another, and so form another Angle upon the Back of the first.

Angles, in Fortification, are understood of those form'd by the several Lines used in fortifying or making a Place defensible. These are of two Sorts, *real* and *imaginary*; the first actually subsisting and appearing in the Works, the latter being only subservient to the Construction, and which subsist no more after the Fortification is drawn. Of the real Sort are the Angle of the *Epaule* or Shoulder, the Angle of the Curtin or Flank, &c. and among the imaginary or occult ones are the Angle of the Center, the Angle of the Polygon, &c. I forbear explaining the Names of all the Angles in Fortification, as they seldom fall in a Reader's Way; and, to a Person unskill'd in military Architecture, it would be little better than interpreting one Obscurity by another.

Angles of a Battalion are made by the last Men at the Ends of the Ranks and Files.

Anspessade. See *Lanspessade*.

Antestature, a small Retrenchment made in haste with Palisadoes or Bags of Earth.

Appointé, a Foot Soldier, in the *French* Army, who for his long Service and Bravery receives Pay above private Sentinels.

Approaches, all the Works, as Trenches, Mines, Saps, &c. carried on by the Besiegers towards the Place besieged.

Araignée, the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

Arsenal, a Place for making and keep all Sorts of warlike Stores.

Artillery, all Sorts of great Guns, Mortars, Petards, &c. with their Appurtenances.

Assault, an Attack made upon a Fortrefs, Camp, or Post, in order to become Master thereof; at which Time the Assailants do not screen themselves by any Works from the Fire of the Enemy.

Attack of a Siege signifies much the same with *Approaches*, being the Works carried on, or the Effort made by the Besiegers

Besiegers to reduce a Fortrefs on any of its Sides. In a Siege there are sometimes one, sometimes two, or at most three Attacks. A *False Attack* is that which is not vigorously prosecuted as the rest, being only intended to divide the Garrison, that the true ones may be carried on with the greater Success. A *Regular* or *Droit Attack* is that made according to Rules of Art.

Avant-Fosse, a Moat or Ditch encompassing the Counterscarp on the Outside, at the Top of the Glacis.

B.

BAGS. See *Canvas Bags*.

Ban, a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, for the observing of martial Discipline, the declaring a new Officer, or the like.

Bandeliers, little wooden Cases cover'd with Leather, each containing a Charge of Powder for a Musket, of which every Musketeer usually wore twelve, hanging on a Shoulder-Belt or Collar; instead whereof the Foot-Soldiers now wear a leathern Pouch, fasten'd to a broad Belt.

Banquette. See *Foot-bank*.

Barbe. To fire *en barbe* is to fire the Cannon over the Parapet, instead of through the Embrasures.

Barracks, Huts built for Soldiers to lie in, either when they have no Tents, or in bad Weather, which they are a better Defence against than Tents, and are otherwise more commodious. The Term is also applied to such Buildings in Garrison-Towns as are appropriated to the Quartering of Soldiers.

Barricade, or *Barricado*, a Fence made in haste with Vessels or Baskets of Earth, Carts, Trees, Palisades, or the like.

Barrier, another Kind of Fence, usually made of great Stakes placed eight or ten Foot from one another, with overthwart Rafters.

Base, in Fortification, is the exterior Side of the Polygon, or that imaginary Line which is drawn from the flank'd Angle of a Bastion, to that which is opposite thereto.

Base also denotes the smallest Piece of Ordnance, carrying a Ball of only five Ounces.

Baskets.

Baskets, or *Corbeilles*, about eighteen Inches high, fill'd with Earth, are frequently set one against another upon the Parapet to shelter the Men; and these being wider at the Top than at the Bottom, there is Space enough left below to fire upon the Enemy.

Basse Enceinte, or *Lower Enclosure*. See *Fausse-Braye*.

Bastion, a huge Mass of Earth, usually faced with Sods, sometimes with Brick, and sometimes with Stone, standing out from a Rampart, whereof it is a principal Part. It consists of two Faces, two Flanks, and two Demi-gorges.

Bastions are of divers Kinds. A *Bastion Compos'd* is when the two Sides of the inner Polygon are very unequal. A *Cut Bastion*, or *Bastion with a Tenaille*, is that whose Point is cut off, and makes an Angle inwards, and two Points outwards. A *Deformed Bastion* is that which wants one of its Demi-gorges, one Side of the inner Polygon being too short. A *Demi-Bastion* has but one Face and one Flank, and is also call'd an *Epaulement*. A *Detach'd Bastion* is that which is separated from the Body of the Works. A *Double Bastion* is when one Bastion is built upon the Plain of another, twelve or eighteen Feet being left between the Parapet of the lower and the Foot of the higher. A *Flat Bastion* is one built on a right Line in the Middle of a Curtin, when it is too long to be defended by the Bastions at its Extremes. A *Hollow* or *Void Bastion* has a Rampart and Parapet ranging round its Flanks and Faces, so as to leave a void Space towards the Center. A *Regular Bastion* is that which hath its due Proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Gorges; and an *Irregular* one is where this Proportion is not observed. A *Solid Bastion* is that which hath its Earth equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space towards the Center.

Battalion, a Body of Foot, commonly consisting of seven or eight hundred Men, but the Number is not determined. One Third of the Battalion were formerly Pikemen, who were posted in the Center, the other two Thirds being Musqueteers and posted on the Wings. Some Regiments consist of but one Battalion, but others more numerous are divided into several Battalions according to their Strength.—Battalions are usually drawn up six deep, that is, six Men in File, or one before another.

Battery,

Battery, or *Platform*, a Place raised to plant Cannon upon, in order to fire upon an Enemy. It is laid with Planks and Sleepers for them to rest on, that the Wheels of the Carriages may not sink into the Earth. A Field or Camp Battery is generally surrounded with a Trench and Palisades, has a Parapet on the Top, and two Redoubts on the Flanks, or Places of Arms to cover the Troops appointed for its Defence.—A Battery *Sunk*, or *Buried*, is that whose Platform is sunk into the Ground, with Trenches cut in the Earth against the Muzzles of the Guns, to serve for Embrazures. *Cross* Batteries are two which play athwart one another upon the same Point, forming an Angle there. A Battery *d'Enfilade* is one that scours the whole Length of a strait Line. Battery *en Echarpe* is that which plays obliquely. Battery *de Revers*, or *Murdering* Battery, is one that plays on the Back of any Place. Battery *Joint*, or *par Camerade*, is when several Guns fire at the same Time upon one Body.

Berme, a small Space of Ground left at the Foot of the Rampart, to receive what the Enemy batters down from the Parapet, that it may not fill up the Ditch. This is also call'd *Lizier*, *Relais*, *Retraite*, *Pas de Souris*, and *Foreland*.

Biowac, a Night-Guard perform'd by the whole Army.

Blinds. Sometimes *Mantelets*, and sometimes *Orillons* are so call'd, which see: But most properly Blinds are Bundles of Osiers, or other small Wood, bound at both Ends, and set up between Stakes; serving to shelter the Workmen, and prevent their being overlook'd by the Enemy.

Blockade is when Troops are posted at all the Avenues leading to a Town, so that no Provisions can be carried in to it, in order to starve it or make it surrender.

Bomb, a hollow Iron-Ball or Shell, filled with Gunpowder, and sometimes Nails or Pieces of Iron, and shot from a Mortar. The Bomb has a round Hole, in which is fix'd a Fuze, or wooden Tube fill'd with a Composition that burns slowly, so as not to set fire to the Powder within till the Bomb falls; otherwise it bursts in the Air, and has not its design'd Effect.

Bonnet, a Work raised beyond the Counterscarp, consisting of two Faces, which from a Saliant Angle, in the Nature

ture of a small Ravelin, without a Ditch, having a Parapet, and being surrounded by a double Row of Palisades, ten or twelve Paces distant from each other.

Bonnet à Prestre, or *Priest's-Cap*, an Out-work, which at the Head has three Salient Angles, and two inwards.

Bayau, a Branch of the Trenches; or a Line, or Cut, running from the Trenches to cover some Spot of Ground.

Breach, the Ruin of any Part of the Works of a Town, beaten down by Cannon, or blown up by Mines, in order to take it by Assault.

Breast-Work. See *Parapet*.

Bridges made use of in military Expeditions are of various Kinds. Of late Years Copper Boats, call'd *Pontons*, have been usually carried in Armies, for laying Bridges over Rivers upon Occasion; which is done by joining these Boats Side by Side till they reach across the River, and laying Planks over them for the Men to march upon. A *Flying Bridge*, *Pont Volant*, is made of two small ones laid one over the other, in such manner that the uppermost stretches and runs out, by the Help of certain Cords, till the End of it joins the Place it is design'd to be fix'd on. Both these put together are not above four or five Fathom long, and therefore are only of Use to surprize Outworks, or Posts that have but narrow Moats. A *Draw-Bridge* is made fast only at one End with Hinges, so that the other may be lifted up or let down at pleasure. Bridges of *Rushes* are made of great Bundles of Rushes tied together, and Planks fasten'd upon them, to be laid over Marshes or boggy Places.

Brigade, a Party or Division of a Body of Soldiers. There are two Sorts of Brigades, *viz.* a Brigade of an Army, and a Brigade of a Troop of Horse. A Brigade of an Army is either of Horse or Foot, but of what Number is uncertain; for the Brigade of Horse may consist of eight, ten, or twelve Squadrons, and that of Foot of four, five, or six Battalions. A Brigade of a Troop of Horse is a third Part thereof, when it does not exceed forty or fifty Men; but if the Troop be an hundred, it is divided into six Brigades. This Division of a Troop is common in the *French Army*, but in *England* it is peculiar to the Troops of Horse-Guards.

Brigadier

Brigadier-General, an Officer who commands a Brigade of Horse or Foot in an Army, being the next in Order below a Major-General.

C.

CADET, a young Gentleman who serves in the Army as a private Man, at his own Expence.

Caiffon, a wooden Case or Chest, with four, five, or six Bombs in it, and sometimes only fill'd with Powder, and buried under Ground by the Besieged, to blow up a Work upon which the Besiegers have got Footing.

Caliper-Compasses, used by Gunners to measure the Diameter of a Piece of Ordnance, or of Bombs, Bullets, &c.

Calthrops, or *Crows-Feet*, are Irons with four Points, or Spikes, two or three Inches long, and so contrived, that which way soever they fall, one Point will stick up, and the other three bear upon the Ground. These being thrown upon Bridges, or wherever Cavalry is expected to pass, very much incommode them by running into the Horses Feet.

Camp, the Ground where an Army rests, either in Tents or Barracks. A *Flying-Camp* is a large Body of Horse and Foot, which is always in Motion, both to cover the Garrisons in Possession, and to keep the Enemy in continual Alarm.

Campaign, the Time every Year that an Army continues in the Field.

Cannon, otherwise call'd *Ordnance*, *Great Guns*, or *Artillery*.

Of these there are several Degrees and Sizes, distinguish'd by several Names, as *Demi-Cannon*, *Culverin*, &c. The largest Sort, call'd *Cannon Royal*, is a Gun 12 Feet long, 8 Inches Diameter in the Bore, weighs 8000 Pounds, carries a Charge of 32 Pounds of Powder, and a Ball of 48 Pound Weight.

Carvas-Bags or *Earth-Bags*, containing about a cubical Foot of Earth, are used to raise a Parapet in haste, or repair one that is beaten down.

Caponiere, a Lodgment sunk four or five Feet into the Ground, with its Sides rising about two Feet above the Ground, over which are laid Planks well cover'd with Earth.

Captain, an Officer who commands a Company of Foot, or a Troop of Horse or Dragoons.

U

Captain,

Captain-Lieutenant, the commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company in every Regiment.

Caraline, or *Carbine*, a small Gun, between a Pistol and a Musket, used by the Horse.

Carcass, a mischievous Invention, in the Nature of a Bomb, and thrown like it out of a Mortar-piece, to set Houses on Fire, and do other Execution.

Cartel, an Agreement between Princes at War for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Cartridge, or *Cartouche*, a Roll of thick Paper, Parchment, or Paste-board, containing the Charge or Load of any Fire-Arm. Cartridges for Small Arms are made of Paper, but those for Cannon and Mortars are of Paste-board or Tin, and sometimes of Wood.

Cavalier, a Mount or Elevation of Earth, having a Platform on the Top, bordered with a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted on it. These are raised in Sieges on the Bastions and Curtins of Ramparts, in order to drive the Enemy from any commanding Work or Eminence, as well as to scour the Trenches.

Cavalry, all Soldiers who serve on Horseback.

Cavin, a natural Hollow, fit to cover a Body of Troops, and facilitate their Approach to a Place.

Cazemate, a Kind of Vault or Arch of Stone-Work, in that Part of the Flank of a Bastion next the Curtin, where Guns are planted to defend the Face of the opposite Bastion and scour the Ditch. It also signifies a Well with several subterraneous Branches, dug in the Passage of the Bastion, till the Miners are heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine.

Cazerns, little Lodgments usually built between the Rampart and Houses of a fortified Town, to quarter Soldiers in for the Ease of the Inhabitants.

Chamade, a Signal made by the Enemy either by Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet, when they have any Matter to propose. This is otherwise call'd sounding or beating a *Parley*.

Chamber of a Mortar, or Cannon, is that Part where the Charge of Powder lies. So the *Chamber* of a Mine is the Place where the Powder is lodged.

Chandelier, a wooden Frame, whereon are laid Fascines or Faggots, to cover the Workmen in making Approaches.

Chemin des Rondes. See *Fausse-Braye*.

Cheval

Cheval de Frise, or *Turnpike*, a large Piece of Timber pierced and traversed with wooden Spikes, about five or six Feet long, arm'd or pointed with Iron. It is of great Use to stop an Enemy, being placed on a Breach, or at the Entrance of a Camp, &c.

Circumvallation, a Line or Trench, usually twelve Foot broad and seven deep, with a Parapet, thrown up by the Besiegers, encompassing all their Camp, to defend it against any Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and serving also to stop Deserters.

Citadel, a Fort with four, five, or six Bastions, erected on the most advantageous Ground about a City, either to defend it against Enemies, or to keep the Inhabitants in Awe.

Clayes are Wattles or Hurdles made of strong Stakes interwoven with Osiers, to cover Lodgments, or to throw into a Ditch that has been drain'd, for the Besiegers to pass the better over the Mud.

Coffer, a Trench or Lodgment sunk in the Bottom of a dry Ditch from one Side to the other, six or seven Foot deep, and sixteen or eighteen broad. The upper Part is made of Pieces of Timber raised two Foot above the Level of the Ditch; which little Elevation has Hurdles laden with Earth for its Covering, and serves as a Parapet with Embrasures, from whence the Besieged fire on the Besiegers when they attempt to cross the Ditch.

Colonel, the Commander in chief of a Regiment, either of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons.

Column, a long File or Row of Troops, or a Division of an Army on its March.

Commanding Ground, a rising Ground which overlooks any Post or strong Place.

Commissary General of the Musters, or *Muste-Master General*, takes an Account of the Strength of every Regiment, reviews them, sees that the Horse be well mounted, and the Men well arm'd and accoutred.

Commissary General of Provinces has the Charge of furnishing the Army with all things of that Kind.

Company, a small Body of Foot commanded by a Captain.

Contravallation, a Trench with a Parapet, made by the Besiegers between them and the Place besieged, to secure themselves against the Sallies of the Garrison.

Contre-Queue-d'Yronde, or *Counter-Swallow's-Tail*, an Outwork in the Form of a single Tenaille, wider at the Gorge, or next the Town, than at the Head, or towards the Country.

Contribution, an Imposition or Tax paid by a Country to prevent its being plunder'd and ruin'd by an Enemy.

Convoy, a Supply of Provisions, Ammunition, &c. convey'd into a Town, or to an Army: Also the Body of Men that guards it.

Copper-Boats. See *Bridge*.

Cordon, a Row of Stones jutting out between the Rampart and the Bases of the Parapet.

Cornet, an Officer in the Cavalry, who bears the Standard or Colours of a Troop. He is subordinate to the Captain and Lieutenant.

Corporal, an inferior Officer of Foot, who has Charge of one of the Divisions of a Company.

Corps de Garde, a Body of Soldiers entrusted with the Guard of a Post: Also the Post itself.

Corps de Bataille, the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle.

Covert-Way, or *Corridor*, a Space of Ground level with the Field, upon the Edge of the Ditch, cover'd with a Parapet, ranging quite round the Half-Moons and other Works towards the Country.

Counter-Approaches, Lines or Trenches made by the Besieged, when they come out to attack the Lines of the Besiegers in Form.

Counter-Battery, one that plays upon another.

Counter-Guard, or *Envelope*, a Mount of Earth raised sometimes in the Ditch of a Place, and sometimes beyond it; either in form of a simple Parapet, or of a small Rampart border'd with a Parapet. They are design'd to cover the Faces and Points of Bastions.

Counter-March is made to change the Face or Wings of a Battalion. The Files counter-march to bring those that are in the Front to the Rear; and the Ranks counter-march, when the Wings or Flanks of a Battalion change Ground with one another.

Counter-Mine, a Well or Hole sunk into the Ground, by the Besieged, with a Gallery or Branch running from it, to discover the Enemy's Mine, and prevent its Effects.

Counterstarp,

Counter-scarp, is properly the Slope of the Moat which faces the Body of the Place, but the Word is frequently used for the *Covert-Way* and *Glacis*.

Counter-Trenches are those cast up against the Besiegers.

Crown-Work, a large Out-work running into the Field, design'd to keep off the Enemy, secure some advantageous Post, or cover the other Works of the Place.

Crows-Feet, or *Chaussé-trapes*, See *Calthrops*.

Cuirassiers, Horse that wear a Piece of defensive Armour call'd a Cuirass.

Cul-verin, a Piece of Ordnance, of which there are three Sizes. The largest carries a Ball of 20 Pounds Weight, the ordinary Size one of seventeen Pounds five Ounces, and the least one of fifteen.

Curtin, that Part of a Wall or Rampart which is between two Bastions.

Cuvette, or *Cunette*, a deep Trench, about three or four Fathom wide, cut all along the Middle of a dry Ditch, to make the Passage more difficult to the Enemy.

Cylinder. The concave Cylinder of a Gun is all the hollow Length of the Piece.

D.

DECAGON, a Figure that has ten Sides, and as many Angles, capable of being fortified with ten Bastions.

Defences of a Place are all those Works which cover and defend the opposite Post, as Parapets, Cazemates, &c.

Defile, a narrow Pass or Way, where Troops cannot march but making a small Front, or only in File.

Demi-Cannon of the largest Size carries a Ball of thirty-six Pounds Weight; the Demi-Cannon ordinary carries one of thirty-two Pounds, and the least Sort one of thirty.

Demi-Cul-verin of the largest Sort carries a Ball weighing twelve Pounds eleven Ounces, the ordinary Demi Cul-verin one of ten Pounds eleven Ounces, and that of the lowest Size one of nine Pounds Weight.

Demi-Gorge, Half the Gorge or Entrance into the Bastion, not taken directly from Angle to Angle where the Bastion joins to the Curtin, but from the Angle of the Flank to the Center of the Bastion, or the Angle the two Curtins would make, were they protracted to meet in the Bastion.

Descent

Descents into the Ditch, Trenches or Guts made by way of Sap in the Ground of the Counterscarp, and under the Covert-Way, cover'd over-head with Planks and Hurdles, and loaded with Earth against artificial Fires.

Detachment, a Number of Men drawn out of one or more larger Bodies, to be sent on some particular Service.

Dismounting of Cannon is throwing them off the Carriages, or breaking and rendering them unfit for Service.

Ditch, Moat, or Fosse, a Trench dug round the Rampart or Wall of a fortified Place, between the Scarp and Counterscarp. Some Ditches are dry, others full of Water, each of which have their Advantages. They are usually sixteen or twenty Fathom broad, and fifteen or sixteen Foot deep. The Earth dug out of the Ditch serves to form the Rampart.

Doubling, in a military Sense, is the putting two Ranks or Files of Soldiers into one, according to the Word of Command.

Dragoons, Musketeers mounted, who serve sometimes on foot, and sometimes on horseback.

Drain, a Trench cut to draw the Water out of a Moat.

Draw-Bridge. See *Bridge*.

Drum denotes either the martial Instrument itself used by Foot and Dragoons, or the Man that beats it. In each Company of Infantry there is at least one Drum, usually two; and a Drum-Major in every Regiment. The Use of this Instrument is to call the Soldiers together, to direct their March, Attack, Retreat, &c.

E.

EARTH-Bags. See *Canvas Bags*.

Elder Battalion, or *Officer*. See *Seniority*.

Embrasures, the Gaps or Loop-holes through which the Cannon are pointed, whether in Cazemates, Batteries, or Parapets. The usual Distance between the Embrasures is twelve Feet, for the Conveniency of the Gunners, and that the Parapet may not be too much weaken'd. They are three Feet above the Platform on the Inside, and a Foot and a half on the Outside, that so the Muzzle of the Piece may be sunk upon Occasion, and brought to play low. They are likewise about three Feet wide within, and six or seven without, for the Sake of traversing the Guns.

Enfans perdus, in English call'd the *Forlorn* or *Forlorn Hope*, a Body of Men appointed to give the first Onset in Battle, to begin the Assault upon a Place besieged, or to go upon any other desperate Service.

Enfilade, the Situation of a Post which can discover and scour all the Length of a strait Line.

Engincer, a Person well skill'd in military Architecture and Gunnery, knowing how to fortify, attack, or defend all Sorts of Posts, and to conduct the Works, Saps, Mines, &c.

Ensign, an Officer among the Foot who carries the Colours, and is subordinate to the Captain and Lieutenant.

Envelope. See *Counter-Guard*.

Epaule, the Shoulder of a Bastion, or the Angle made by the Union of the Face and Flank; whence it is call'd the *Angle of the Epaule*.

Epaulement, a Side-Work hastily thrown up to cover the Men or Cannon. It is also used for a Demi-Bastion, a little Flank added to the Sides of a Hornwork, a Redoubt made to fortify a Right Line; and, lastly, for an Orillon, or Mass of Earth almost square, faced and lined with a Wall, to cover the Cannon of a Cazemate.

Escouade is usually the third Part of a Company of Foot.

Esplanade, properly the Glacis of the Counterscarp: now commonly taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town.

Etappe, an Allowance of Provisions and Forage made to Soldiers on their March through a Kingdom to or from Winter-Quarters.

Evolutions, Motions made by a Body of Men in changing their Form or Posture; as doubling of Ranks or Files, Wheelings, &c.

F.

FACE of a Bastion. The two foremost Sides, reaching from the Flanks to the Point of the Bastion, where they meet, are call'd the *Faces*.

Face of a Place, call'd also the *Tenaille* of a Place, is the Interval between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions.

Face prolong'd is that Part of the Line of Defence *rasant*, which is terminated by the Curtin and the Angle of the *Epaule*.

Faggots,

Faggots, Men hired to appear at a Muster by Officers whose Companies are not full, in order to cheat the King of so much Pay. The Word also signifies the same as *Fascines*.
Falcon, or *Faucon*, a small Cannon, carrying a Ball that weighs two Pounds eight Ounces.

Falconet, or *Fauconet*, is a smaller Piece of Ordnance, carrying a Ball of one Pound five Ounces weight.

Fausse-Braye, otherwise call'd *Chemin des Rondes*, *Basse Encinte*, or *Lower Enclosure*, is a Space about the Breadth of two or three Fathoms round the Foot of the Rampart on the Outside, defended by a Parapet, which separates it from the *Berme* and the Edge of the Ditch.

File, a Line or Series of Soldiers placed one before another, which is the Depth of the Battalion or Squadron. Among the Foot the Files are usually six deep, and among the Horse but three. — To *file off*, is to fall off from marching in a spacious Front, and march in length by Files.

Fire-Ball, a combustible Composition, about the Bigness of an ordinary Granado, wrapp'd up in Tow, and cover'd with a Sheet of strong Paper. This being fired is thrown into any Works they would discover in the Night-time.

Fire-Master, a Person who makes the Fuzes for Bombs and Grenadoes, and other Fire-Works.

Flank of a Bastion is that Part which reaches from the Curtin to the Face, and defends the opposite Face, the Flank, and the Curtin. — *Oblique* or *second Flank* is that Part of the Curtin that can see to scour the Face of the opposite Bastion. *Low* or *Cover'd Flank* is the Platform of the Casemate, which lies hid in the Bastion. *Flank prolonged*, or *extended*, is the stretching out of the Flank from the Angle of the Epaulé to the exterior Side.

Flanks of a Battalion, or Army, are the Sides of them.

To *flank* is to fire upon the Side of an Enemy.

Flying Army, or *Camp*. See *Camp*.

Footbank, *Footstep*, or *Banquette*; a Bank of Earth under a Breast-Work, upon which the Men stand to fire over it.

Foreland. See *Berms*.

Forlorn. See *Enfants perdus*.

Fort, a Work intrench'd on all Sides, design'd to secure some high Ground, the Passage of a River, and for many other Purposes.

Porti-

Fortification, the Art of fortifying a Place in such a manner, that a small Body of Men within it may advantageously oppose a great Army. The Word is also used to signify the Place fortified, or the several Works raised for its Defence.

Fortin, a small Fort made like a Star of five or more Points.

Fosse. See *Ditch*.

Fougade, or *Fougasse*, a Sort of Mine, made like a Well, eight or ten Feet wide, and ten or twelve deep, charged with Barrels or Bags of Powder, cover'd with Earth.

Fourneau, the Chamber of a Mine, being a Hollow made under some Work that is to be blown up.

Fraises, pointed Stakes, driven almost parallel to the Horizon, into the Retrenchments of a Camp, a Half-Moon, or the like, to prevent any Approach or Scalade. Sometimes they are found under the Parapet of a Rampart.

—To *fraise* a Battalion is to line it all round with Pikes, that it may stand the Shock of a Body of Horse.

Front, the foremost Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

Front of a Place, or *Tenaille*. See *Face*.

Furlough, a Licence granted by an Officer to a Soldier, to absent for a Time from his Duty.

Fuze, a wooden Pipe fill'd with Wild-fire, and put into the Touch-hole of a Bomb, Grenado, or the like, to set fire to the Powder within it. See *Bomb*.

Fuzileers, Foot-Soldiers arm'd with Firelocks, which are generally slung.

G.

GABIONS, large Baskets, of a cylindrical Form, six Foot high and four wide, which, being fill'd with Earth, serve as a Shelter from the Enemy's Fire.

Gallery, a Passage made across the Ditch of a Town besieged, with Timbers fasten'd on the Ground, and Planks laid over them cover'd with Earth. The Word is also used for the Branch of a Mine.

Garrison, the Troops put into a fortified Place to defend it: Also the Place itself.

Gazons, green Sods or Turfs, used to face the Outside of Works made of Earth, to prevent their mouldring.

Gendarmes, or *Gens d'Armes*, that is, *Men at Arms*; Horsemen, who formerly fought in compleat Armour, now a select Body of Cavalry in France.

General or *Generalissimo* of an Army, he that commands it in chief, giving Orders to all the other General Officers. *General* is also used for a particular March or Beat of Drum. *Glacis*. The Word in general signifies a little easy Descent, but is particularly used for the sloping Bank which reaches from the Parapet of the Counterscarp or Covert-way, to the Level of the Field.

Gorge, the Entrance that leads into the Body of a Work. The several Gorges are distinguish'd as follows: That of a Bastion is form'd by two Lines drawn both ways from the Angle of the Polygon to the Angles of the Curtin or Flank: That of a Half-Moon or Ravelin is the Space between the two Ends of their Faces next the Place: And the Gorge of other Out-works is the Interval between their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

Grenadier, a Soldier arm'd with a Sword, a Firelock slung, and a Pouch full of Hand-Grenado's to be thrown among the Enemy. Every Battalion of Foot, of late Years, has generally a Company of Grenadiers belonging to it, or else four or five Grenadiers belong to each Company of the Battalion, and are the first in Attacks.

Grenadoes are hollow Balls or Shells, made of Iron, Tin, Wood, or even Pasteboard, but most commonly of Iron. This Globe or Hollow is fill'd with strong Powder, lighted with a Fuze, and then thrown by hand into Places where Men stand thick, and particularly into Trenches and Lodgments.

Guard is a Duty perform'd by a Body of Men to keep every thing secure from the Attempts and Surprizes of an Enemy. Of Guards there are divers Kinds, as *Advanced Guard*, which sometimes signifies a Party of Horse and Foot, who march before an Army to give notice of approaching Danger; and sometimes a small Party of Horse, posted beyond, but within Sight of the Main Guard, for the greater Security of the Camp. The *Main Guard* is a considerable Body of Horse posted before the Camp; and in a Garrison is that to which all the lesser Guards are subordinate. *Picket* or *Piquet* Guards are small Guards at the Head of every Regiment as they lie encamp'd.

Guard is also understood of the Troops or Companies kept up more especially to guard the King, or to do Duty near his Person.

Gueritte,

Gueritte, a Sentinel's-Box, being a little Tower of Stone, Brick, or Wood, to preserve the Sentinel from the Weather. They are usually placed on the Points of Bastions and Angles of the Shoulder, and hang a little over the Wall, that the Sentinel may look down to the Foot of the Rampart.

Guidon, the Standard of a Troop of Horse-Guards; also the Officer who bears it.

H.

HALF-MOON, an Outwork having only two Faces, which form together a Salient Angle, whose Gorge bends in like a Bow or Crescent. It is much the same with a Ravelin, only it is chiefly used to cover the Point of a Bastion, whereas the Ravelins are always placed before the Curtin.

Halt. To halt is to stand still, to discontinue a March, either in order to rest, or on any account whatsoever.

Head of a Camp, the Ground before it, on which the Army draws out.

Head of a Work, the Front of it next the Enemy.

Hendecagon, a Figure that has eleven Sides and as many Angles.

Heptagon, a Figure that has seven Sides and Angles.

Herisson, a Beam arm'd with Iron Spikes, supported in the Middle by a Stake, about which it turns on a Point, and serves as a Barrier to block up a Passage.

Herse. See *Portcullice*.

Herse also signifies a Harrow, which the Besieged, for want of *Chevaux de Frise*, lay in Breaches, &c. with the Points upwards, to incommode the March of an Enemy.

Herfillon, a Plank stuck full of Nails or Spikes, for the same Use as the Herse.

Hexagon, a Figure which has six Sides and as many Angles.

Hollow Square. See *Square*.

Honey-Comb is a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance.

Horn-Work, a Sort of Outwork, consisting of two Demi-bastions join'd by a Curtin, and closed by parallel Sides, terminating at the Gorge of the Work.

Horse-shoe, a round or oval Work, inclosed with a Parapet, raised in the Moat of a marshy Place, or in low Grounds; sometimes also to cover a Gate, or to keep a Guard in to prevent Surprise.

Hussars are Horsemen, cloathed in Tygers and other Skins, and adorn'd with Plumes of Feathers. Their Arms are the Sabre and Bayonet. The Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *France* have of these Hussars in their Service.

I.

INDENTED *Line* is that which runs in and out like the Teeth of a Saw, often used upon the Bank of a Counterscarp, upon a River, &c.

Infantry comprehends the whole Body of Foot-Soldiers.

Insult. To *insult*, is to assault or attack a Post with open Force, without making use of Trenches, Saps, or any regular Approaches.

Intrenchment, any Work that defends a Post against the Attacks of an Enemy, but generally taken for a Ditch or Trench with a Parapet.

Invalid, a Soldier that has been worn out or disabled in the Service.

Investing a Place signifies the securing all its Avenues, and distributing Troops in the principal Posts round it, till the Artillery or the rest of the Army come up, in order to carry on the Siege.

L.

LADLE for a Gun, a long Staff with a Plate at the End of it, bow'd half round, to put the Charge in to the Piece.

Lansquade, an inferior Officer, subordinate to the Corporal, to assist him in his Duty, and supply his Place in his Absence.

Lieutenant-General, an Officer next in Place to the General, who in Battle commands one of the Lines or Wings; a Detachment upon a March, or a Flying Camp; and a particular Quarter at a Siege. *Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance* has the Charge of the Artillery, and whatever belongs to it, under the Master-General, or in his Absence. *Lieutenant Colonel* is next in Rank to the Colonel, and commands when he is absent. A *Lieutenant* of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, is an Officer in every Troop or Company next in Post to the Captain.

Lieutenant en Second. See *Second*.

Light Horse, a Name given to distinguish them from the Horsemen who formerly wore Armour, as now the Ger-

man Cuirassiers. In *England* all are now call'd Light Horse, except the Troops of Life-Guards.

Line is understood of the Disposition of an Army in Order of Battle, its Front being extended as far as the Ground will allow, that it may not be flank'd. An Army is generally drawn up in three Lines; the first call'd the *Van*, the second the *Main Body*, and the third the *Reverse*; with a convenient Distance between them, that they may not put one another into Confusion, and may have room to rally. *Line* is sometimes taken for a Trench or Parapet, and sometimes for a Row of Gabions, or Bags full of Earth, to cover Men from the Enemy's Fire. *Line of Defence* is that which represents the Flight of a Ball, particularly a Musket-Ball, from the Place where the Musketeer must stand to scour the Face of the Bastion. *Line of Defence fichant* is that drawn from the Angle of the Curtin to that of the opposite Bastion, without touching the Face of the Bastion. *Line of Defence raxant* is that drawn from the Point of the Bastion along the Face, till it come to the Curtin.

Lines of Approach. See *Approaches*.

Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation. See *Circumvallation*, &c.

Lines of Communication are Trenches that run from one Work to another.

Lizier. See *Berne*.

Lock/pit, a small Trench open'd with a Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work.

Lodgment, Work cast up by the Besiegers in some dangerous Post they have gain'd, to cover themselves from the Fire of the Besieged.

Lunette, a small Work consisting of two Faces making an Angle inwards, generally rais'd before the Curtin in Ditches full of Water, serving instead of a *Fausse-Braye* to dispute the Passage of the Ditch.

M

MADRIER, a thick Plank, sometimes armed with Iron-Plates, having a Cavity sufficient to receive the Mouth of a Petard when charged; with which it is applied against a Gate or other Body design'd to be broke down. Madriers are also put to other Uses.

Major.

Major-General, an Officer that receives the General's Orders, and delivers them out to the Majors of Brigades. He also views the Ground to encamp on, and does other Duties, being the next commanding Officer to the General and Lieutenant-General.

Major of a Brigade communicates the Orders he receives from the Major-General to the Major of each Regiment.

Major of a Regiment is to convey all Orders to it, to draw it up, and exercise it, to see it march in good Order, to look to its Quarters, to rally it if broken, &c. being the only Officer among the Foot who is allow'd to be on horseback in time of Service.

Major of a Town, or *Town-Major*, the third Officer in a Garrison, being next to the Deputy-Governor.

Mantelets, Blinds made of thick Planks, Musket-proof, and often cover'd with Tin, which the Pioneers generally roll before them, being fix'd upon Wheels, to cover them from the Enemy's Fire. There are double Mantelets, which make an Angle, and cover both the Front and Flank.

March implies the moving of a Body of Men from one Place to another, or the Beat of Drum used on such Occasions.

Maréchal de Camp, much the same as a Major-General.

Marines, Soldiers who serve on board of Ships.

Match, a Sort of Rope slightly twisted, and prepared in such a manner, that when once lighted at the End, it burns on gradually and regularly, without ever going out as long as any of it is left. It is used for the firing of Artillery, Mines, Fireworks, and Match-Lock Musket.

Matrosses, Soldiers belonging to the Artillery, next under the Gunners, whom they are to assist in traversing, sponging, loading, and firing the Guns, &c. They carry Firelocks, and march along with the Store-Waggons, both as a Guard, and to assist in case a Wagon should break down.

Maxims in Fortification are certain general Rules establish'd by Engineers, and grounded on Reason and Experience, which ought to be well observ'd, in order to put a Place in a good Posture of Defence; the chief whereof are these that follow. 1. There must be no Part of a Fortification but what may be seen and defended from some other

- other Part. 2. The Place fortified must command all Parts round about it. 3. The Works farthest remov'd from the Center of the Place must ever be open, and commanded by the nearest. 4. The flank'd Angle, or the Point of the Bastion, must be of seventy Degrees at least. 5. The acute flank'd Angle, the nearer it is to a Right Angle, is the better. 6. The shortest Faces are the best. 7. The Flank must have some Part under Covert. 8. There must be an entire Agreement between all the Maxims of Fortification; that is, Care must be taken that the adhering too strongly to one does not prejudice the other.
- Merlon*, that Part of a Parapet which is between two Embrazures of a Battery.
- Military Execution*, the ravaging and destroying of a Country that refuses to pay Contribution.
- Mine*, a subterraneous Canal or Passage dug under a Wall or Rampart of a Fortification, or any Place design'd to be blown up by Gunpowder.
- Minion*, a Sort of Cannon, whereof there are two Kinds, large and ordinary. The large Minion is eight Feet long, and carries a Ball weighing three Pounds twelve Ounces. That of the ordinary Size is seven Feet long, and carries a Ball of three Pounds four Ounces Weight.
- Moat*. See *Ditch*.
- Moineau*, a little Sort of Bastion raised before a Curtin when it is too long, and the Bastions at the Ends too remote to defend one another. Sometimes it is join'd to the Curtin, and sometimes is divided from it by a Moat.
- Mont-Pagnot*, or *Post of the Invulnerable*, an Eminence chosen out of Cannon-shot of a Place besieged, where curious Persons post themselves to see an Attack, and the Manner of a Siege, out of Danger.
- Mortar-piece*, a short Piece of Ordnance, with a very large Bore and a close Chamber; this to hold the Charge of Powder, the other to contain the Bomb it is to throw. These Mortars are mounted on low Carriages, like those used at Sea, the Wheels being each of one Piece.
- Motions* of an Army, the several Marches and Countermarches it makes, or changing of its Posts, either for better Ground, to force an Enemy to Battle, to avoid it, or the like.
- Mount*. See *Cavalier*.

Musket-

Musket-Baskets. These are twelve or eighteen Inches high, somewhat narrower at the Bottom than the Top, so that there is Room to lay a Musket between them, and fire upon an Enemy. They are fill'd with Earth, and set upon low Breasts-works, or upon such as have been beaten down.

Musketeers, Soldiers in every Regiment of Foot that are arm'd with Muskets. In *France* there are two Companies, or rather Troops, call'd *Mousquetaires du Roy*, composed of Gentlemen excellently well mounted, who serve only for Preferment, and signalize themselves upon all desperate Occasions. They are reckon'd among the *Gendarmes*, and take place as such.

Musketoön, a short Gun, with a large Bore; the same as a Blunderbuss.

Mustër, a Review of Troops, to take an Account of their Numbers, Condition, Arms, and Accoutrements.

Mustër-Mustër-General. See *Commissary General of the Musters*.

Mustër-Rolls, Lists of the Soldiers in each Company, Troop, Regiment, &c.

N.

NAILING of Cannon, the driving a large Nail or Iron Spike by main Force into the Touch-hole of a Piece of Artillery, so as to render it for some time unserviceable. The Remedy is to drill a new Touch-hole, for if the Spike be taken out, the Hole is left so large that the Piece cannot be fired. The most honourable thing the Garrison of a Place besieged can propose to themselves in a Sally is to nail up the Enemy's Cannon. For want of Spikes, they sometimes use small Flints or other Stones.

O

OCTOGON, a Figure that has eight Sides, and as many Angles.

Officers are distinguished into, 1. *General Officers*, who have Power not only over one Regiment, Troop, or Company, but over a Body composed of several Regiments. These are the General, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Brigadiers, Quarter-Master and Adjutant Generals. 2. *Field Officers*, who have Command over

over a whole Regiment; which are the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major. 3. *Commission-Officers* are those who are appointed by the King's Commission, which are all from the General to the Ensign and Cornet inclusive. 4. Those who have not the King's Commission, but are appointed by the Colonels and Captains, are call'd *Warrant* or *Staff-Officers*; which are Quarter-Masters, Serjeants, and Corporals; and in this Number are included Chaplains and Surgeons. 5. *Subaltern Officers* are Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets.

Opening the Trenches is the first breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches.

Order of Battle, the Form in which an Army is drawn up to engage an Enemy.

Ordnance. See *Cannon*.

Orgues, long and substantial Pieces of Wood, pointed with Iron, and hung each by a separate Rope, perpendicularly, over the Gateway of a City, ready on any Surprise, or Attempt of an Enemy, to be let down in the Gateway to stop it up. These are reckon'd better than Portcullices, because the Orgues being sever'd from one another, the stopping of one is no Hindrance to the Fall of the rest; whereas the Pieces of which the Portcullices consist being all made fast to one another, when one stops all stop; so that an Enemy may sometimes clap a wooden Horse across the Gate, and keep up the whole Range of Pieces.—*Orgues* is also used for a Machine compos'd of several Harquebuss or Musket-Barrels bound together, by means whereof several Explosions are made at once, to defend a Breach, or other Place attacked.

Orillon, or *Blind*, a Mass of Earth faced with Stone, advancing beyond the Shoulder of those Bastions that have Casemates, to cover the Cannon in them, and prevent their being dismounted by the Enemy. Some Orillons are round, and others almost square, which last are properly call'd *Epaulements*.

Orthographical Section, or *Profile*, is a Draught which shews the Thickness, Breadth, Depth, and Height of any Work, as it would appear if it were perpendicularly cut from the Top to the Bottom.

Out-works are all those which cover the Body of a Place next the Campaign, or without the first Enclosure; as Ravelins, Half-Moons, Horn-works, Tenailles, Crown-works,

works, Swallow's-Tails, Envelopes, and the like. If there be several Out-works one before another, those that are nearest the Place ought to command those that are farthest advanced into the Country; that is, they must have higher Ramparts, so as to overlook and fire upon the Besiegers when they have got Possession of those at a Distance. The Gorges of them must have no Parapet, lest it might serve the Besiegers, when they are Masters of it, to cover themselves against the Fire of the Besieged; and therefore they are only palisaded, to prevent Surprize.

P.

PACE, a Measure used in Fortification, and much spoken of in military Discipline. The ordinary Pace or Step of a Man is two Foot and a half, though it is generally reckon'd a Yard. The *geometrical* or *German*, call'd also the *greater* Pace, is five Feet, a thousand of which Paces make an *Italian* Mile.

Palisades, Palisades, or Piles; large Stakes or Spars, six or seven Inches square, and eight Feet long, three whereof are let into the Ground. They are used to fortify the Avenues of open Forts, Gorges, Half-Moons, the Bottoms of Ditches, the Parapets of Covert-Ways, and in general all Posts that are liable to Surprize, or may be carried by Assault. Sometimes Palisades are planted perpendicularly, and sometimes inclining a little towards the Ground next the Enemy, that if they should throw Ropes about them to pull them up, they may slip off. They are to stand so close that no Interval remain between them, except what will serve for the Muzzle of a Musket, or to thrust a Pike through.—Turning Palisades are a modern Invention, contriv'd so as to turn up and down like Traps, whereby they are preserv'd from being destroy'd by the Enemy's Shot, and yet are always ready to do the proper Service of Palisades in case of an Attack.

Parade, the Place where Troops assemble, either in order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service.

Parapet, or Breast-work, a Work raised on Ramparts, Bastions, &c. serving to cover the Soldiers and the Cannon from the Shot of the Enemy. The *Parapet Royal*, or that of the Rampart, is to be of Earth, eighteen
eighteen

eighteen or twenty Feet thick, six Feet high towards the Place, and four or five towards the Country; which Difference of Height makes a Glacis or Slope for the Musketeers to fire down into the Ditch, or at least upon the Counterscarp. The Parapet of the Trenches is made of the Earth dug up; or of Gabions, Fascines, Barrels or Bags of Earth, and the like.

Park of the Artillery, a Post in a Camp, out of Cannon-shot of the Enemy, and fortified to secure the Magazines and Ammunition; where, to prevent Accidents by Fire, only Pikemen do Duty.

Park of Provisions is a Place in a Camp, in the Rear of every Regiment, taken up by Sutlers and others, who sell Provisions to the Soldiers.

Parley. See *Chamade*.

Partisan, an able cunning Soldier, fit to command a Party, who knows the Country, and how to avoid Ambushes, and surprize the Enemy.

Partuisan, a Weapon much like a Halbert.

Party, a small Body of Horse or Foot, or both, sent upon any Expedition.

Pas de Souris. See *Berme*.

Passe-volans. See *Faggots*.

Pate, a Platform like what is call'd a Horse-shoe, not always regular, but generally oval, encompass'd only with a Parapet, and having nothing to flank it. They are commonly erected in marshy Grounds, to cover the Gate of a Town.

Patrouille, or *Patroll*, a Night-Watch of about five or six Men commanded by a Serjeant, sent from the Guard to walk in the Streets, and prevent Disorders.

Pedrero, or *Paterero*, a small Piece of Ordnance, generally used on board Ships, to discharge Stones, broken Iron, or Partridge-Shot upon an Enemy attempting to board.

Pentagon, a Figure of five Sides and as many Angles.

Petard, a hollow Engine made of Metal, somewhat in the Shape of a high-crown'd Hat, about seven Inches deep, and five Inches over at the Mouth. When charged with fine Powder it is cover'd with a Madrier or thick Plank, well fasten'd to it with Ropes, having a Cavity to receive the Mouth of the Petard. Thus it is fix'd to Gates, Barriers, Bridges, &c. and, being fired,

breaks them down by driving the Plank before it. Petards are also used in Counter-mines, to break through into the Enemy's Galleries.

Picket Guard. See *Guard*.

Picket, or *Picquet*, is a Stake sharp at one End, and pointed with Iron, used to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan. There are also large Pickets drove into the Earth to hold together Fascines or Faggots, in a Work cast up in haste. Pickets are likewise Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horse in a Camp to tie their Horses to, and before the Foot to rest their Arms about them in a Ring. Sometimes a Horseman, for a considerable Offence, is sentenced to stand on the Picket; which is, to stand upon the Point of a Stake with one Foot, having the contrary Hand tied up as high as it can reach.—The Stakes with Notches towards the Top, to which the Cordages of Tents are fasten'd, are also call'd Pickets; whence, to *plant the Picket* is to encamp.

Pike, a Weapon for a Foot-Soldier, made of a long Staff, small and round, arm'd at the End with a sharp Iron-Spear. The Pike was a long time in Use among the Infantry, but the Bayonet is now substituted in its Place.

Pioneer, a Labourer employ'd in an Army to level Roads, dig Mines, cast up Trenches, &c.

Place of Arms, absolutely taken, is a strong Town chosen for the chief Magazine of an Army.

Place of Arms in a Garrison is a large open Spot of Ground for the Garrison to rendezvous in, upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion.

Place of Arms of an Attack is a Post near it, shelter'd by a Parapet, where the Soldiers are ready to sustain those at work in the Trenches against the Sallies of the Garrison.

Place of Arms of a Camp, a spacious Piece of Ground at the Head of it, to draw up the Army in Order of Battle. So the Place of Arms of a Troop or Company is the Spot of Ground where the Troop or Company draws up.

Plan, or *Ichnography*, the Draught on the Ground of any Fortification, shewing the Length of its Lines, the Angles they form, the Distances between them, the Breadth of

of the Moats, and Thickness of the Ramparts and Parapets: So that a Plan represents a Work as it would appear on the plain Field, were it cut off level with the Foundation.

Platform. See *Battery*.

Platoon, or Peloton, a small square Body of Musketeers, drawn out of a Battalion, to strengthen the Angles when they form the Hollow Square. They are also placed between the Squadrons of Horse to sustain them, and used in Streights and Defiles, where there is not room for the whole Battalion or Regiment.

Point-blank denotes the Shot of a Gun levell'd horizontally, without mounting or sinking the Muzzle of the Piece.

Polygon, in Fortification, is the Figure or Perimeter of a fortified Place. The *Interior Polygon* is the main Body of the Works, or Town, excluding the Outworks. The *Exterior Polygon* is an Out-line drawn quite round the Works, from one outermost Angle to another.

Ponton, or Pontoon, a floating Bridge of Boats with Planks laid over them, and Rails on the Sides, for passing an Army over a River. The modern Ponton, made of Copper, has been spoken of under the Article *Bridge*.

Pont Volant. See *Bridge*.

Portcullice, Herse, or Sarrafin, consists of several great Pieces of Wood join'd across one another like a Harrow, and pointed at the Ends with Iron. These used formerly to hang over Gateways of fortified Places, to be let down in case an Enemy should come so suddenly as not to allow Time to shut the Gates; but Orgues are found to answer the Purpose better.

Postern, a small Door, usually made in the Flank of a Bastion, whereby the Garrison can march in and out unperceiv'd by the Enemy.

Priest's-Cap. See *Bonnet à Prestre*.

Profile. See *Orthographical Section*.

Provost Marshal, an Officer appointed to seize and secure Deserters and other Criminals, and also to set Rates on Provisions in the Army.

Q.
QUADRANT, an Instrument used by Gunners for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

Quadrated To quadrated a Piece is to see that it be duly placed or well poised on the Carriage.

Quarter is the sparing the Lives of vanquish'd Enemies, and giving them good Treatment.

Quarters at a Siege are the Encampments on the principal Avenues of a Place, to prevent Relief or Convoys.—

Winter Quarters is sometimes taken for the Interval between two Campaigns, but more generally for the Place or Places where Troops are lodged during the Winter.

Quarters of Refreshment are those into which Troops that have been much harass'd are sent to recover Strength or Health, during some Time of the Campaign.

Quarter-Master, an Officer whose principal Business is to look after the Quarters of the Soldiers. Besides the Quarter-Master-General of the Army, there is a Quarter-Master to every Regiment of Foot, and one to every Troop of Horse.

Queue-d'Yronde, or *Swallow's-Tail*, an Outwork whose Sides open towards the Head or Campaign, and draw narrower towards the Gorge; so that in Figure it resembles the Tail of a Swallow. Some single as well as double Tenailles, and Horn-works, are call'd by this Name.

R.
RABINET, the smallest Piece of Cannon but one, carrying a Ball of eight Ounces.

Raising a Siege is giving over the Attack of a Place, and quitting the Works.

Rampart, a massy Bank or Elevation of Earth, raised about the Body of a Place, to resist the Enemy's great Shot, and cover the Buildings. On the Rampart the Soldiers keep Guard, and Cannon are planted for the Defence of the Town. A Parapet is rais'd upon it towards the Country, to shelter the Defendants from the Shot of the Besiegers.

Rank, the strait Line the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make as they stand Side by Side.

Ration,

Ration, a Day's Allowance of Bread, Drink, Forage, &c. given to every Man and Horse.

Ravelin, a Work raised on the Counterscarp, before the Curtin of a Place, consisting only of two Faces, which form a Salient Angle. There is little Difference between a Ravelin and a Half-Moon, but that the latter is always used to cover the Point of a Bastion.

Rear is the hindmost Part of an Army. *Rear-Rank* is the last Rank of a Battalion or Squadron. *Rear Half-Files* are the three hindmost Ranks, when a Battalion is drawn up six deep. So we say *Rear-Line*, *Rear-Guard*, &c.

Recoil of a Cannon is the Motion or Run it takes backwards when fired.

Redens, or *Redans*, are indented Works running in and out like the Teeth of a Saw, forming Salient and Re-entering Angles. The Parapet of the Covert-Way is usually carried on after this Manner.

Redoubt, or *Redoute*, a small square Fort, without any Defence but in Front, used in Trenches, Lines of Circumvallation, Contravallation, and Approach; also for the lodging of *Corps de Garde*, and to defend Passages.

Reform. To reform is to reduce a Body of Men, either by disbanding the Whole, or only breaking a Part and retaining the rest.

Reform'd Officer is one whose Troop or Company is broke, and he continued in whole or half Pay.

Regiment, a Body of several Companies of Foot, or Troops of Horse, commanded by a Colonel. The Number of Troops or Companies in a Regiment is as undetermined as that of the Men in a Troop or Company. There are Regiments of Horse that are not above 300 Men, and some in *Germany* of 2000: So there are Regiments of Foot of only seven or eight hundred Men, and the Regiment of *Picardy* in *France* consists of 120 Companies, which, at fifty in a Company, amount to 6000.

Relais. See *Berme*.

Relieve. To relieve the Guard, or Trenches, is to bring fresh Men thither, and send those to Rest who have been upon Duty before.

Remount. To remount the Cavalry is to furnish those with new Horses, who have had theirs kill'd or disabled.

Rendezvous, the Place where Troops are to assemble.

Reserve,

Reserve, or Body of Reserve. See *Line*.

Retirade, a Retrenchment, commonly consisting of two Faces which make an Angle inwards, and raised in the Body of a Bastion, or other Work, that is intended to be disputed Inch by Inch, after the first Defences are demolish'd.

Retraite. See *Berne*.

Retrenchment is used for any Sort of Work thrown up to strengthen or defend a Post against an Enemy; such as Ditches with Parapets, Gabions, Fascines, &c. for a Covering. But these Works are most properly so call'd when they are made behind another Defence which the Enemy has already won.

Returns of a Trench are the several Turnings and Windings which form the Lines of a Trench.

Reverse signifies on the back, or behind. So we say a *Reverse Battery*, &c.

Rhineland Rod, a Measure used by *Dutch* Engineers, being two Fathom, or twelve Foot.

Rhomboid, a quadrilateral Figure, that has the opposite Sides and Angles equal.

Rhombus, a square Figure that has the four Sides equal, but not the Angles.

Rideau, a small rising Ground running along a Plain, serving to cover a Camp, or give an Advantage to a Post.

Round, a Watch commanded by an Officer, that goes in the Night about the Rampart of a strong Place.

Roul. Officers of equal Quality, who mount the same Guard and take their Turns in relieving one another, are said to *roul*.

Run the Gauntlet. When a Soldier is sentenced to undergo this Punishment, the Regiment is drawn up making a Lane, with every Man a Wand in his Hand, with which they whip the Criminal as he runs between them with his Back naked.

S.

S*AFE-GUARD*, a Protection given by a Prince, or his General, to some of the Enemy's Country, to secure it from being ravaged or burden'd with Soldiers.

Saker, the Name of a Piece of Ordnance. That of the largest Size carries a Ball weighing seven Pounds five Quinces; the ordinary *Saker* a Ball of six Pounds.

Sally,

Sally, the issuing out of the Besieged from their Town or Fort, and falling upon the Besiegers in order to cut them off, destroy their Works, nail up their Cannon, and the like.

Salute, a Discharge of Cannon, or small Arms, or both, in Honour of some Person of extraordinary Quality. Royal Persons and Generals are also saluted by bowing the Colours to the Ground.

Sap, a deep Trench carried far into the Ground, descending by Steps from the Top to the Bottom, so that it covers on the Sides; and over-head are laid Madriers or thick Planks, with Earth upon them, to secure them against Fire. Formerly the Word signified a Hole dug under a Wall or Building, in order to overthrow it.

Sarrazin. See *Portcullice*.

Saucisse, a long Train of Powder roll'd up in a pitch'd Cloth, so that it reach from the Chamber of the Mine to the Place where the Engineer stands to spring it. This Roll is about two Inches in Diameter, and there are generally two to each Mine, that if one fails, the other may hit.

Saucissons, Faggots made of thick Branches of Trees, or of the Trunks of Shrubs bound together; whose Use is to cover the Men, and to serve as Épaulements. The Saucisson differs from the Fascine, which is only made of small Branches.

Scalade, or *Escalade*, an Assault made upon the Wall or Rampart of a City by Means of Ladders, without carrying on Works in form to secure the Men.

Scarp, the Slope of that Side of a Ditch which is next the Place, and faces the Field.

Scouring the Length of a Line is to rake it with Shot from one End to the other.

Seniority, amongst military Men, implies the Time elapsed since the first raising of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commission. The Colonels of Horse have Precedence and Command according to the Seniority of their Commissions but the Colonels of Foot according to the Seniority of their Regiments. The Captains of the same Regiments, either of Horse or Foot, roll and have Place among themselves according to Seniority of Commission; and their Troops or Companies have also

Preference one before the other, but by the Date of their Captains Commissions.

Sentinel, a private Soldier placed in some Post to prevent any Surprize from an Enemy. One that is placed in a very advanced and dangerous Post is call'd a *Sentinel perdu*.

Sergeant, or *Serjeant*, an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot or Troop of Dragoons, appointed to see Discipline observ'd, to teach the Men the Exercise of their Arms, to see due Distances kept, to straiten the Ranks and Files, &c.

Shot, all Sorts of Bullets for whatsoever Fire-Arms, from the Cannon to the Pistol.

Shoulder of a Bastion. See *Epaule*.

Sides of Hornworks, Tenailles, and such-like Out-works, are the Ramparts and Parapets that inclose them on the Right and Left from the Gorge to the Head.

Sillon, a Work raised in the midst of a Ditch to defend it, when it is too wide. The *Sillon* is more usually denominated *Envelope*.

Sixain, an ancient Order of Battle for six Battalions, which being ranged in one Line, the second and fifth are made to advance, and form the Van; the first and sixth to retire, and form the Rear-guard; whilst the third and fourth remain on the Spot, and constitute the Corps or Body of the Battle.

Shirmish, a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confusion, without observing Order.

Stunche, a long Staff or Rammer with a Roll at one End, cover'd with a Piece of Sheep's-skin, to scour great Guns after firing, before they are charged with fresh Powder.

Spurs are Walls that cross a Part of the Rampart, and join to the Town-Wall.

Squadron, a Body of Horse, the Number not fix'd, but usually from one hundred to two hundred.

Square Body of Men is that which has as many in File as in Rank, and is equal whichsoever Way it faces.—A *Hollow Square* is a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and cover'd every way by Pikes to oppose the Horse.

Star-Fort is a Work with several Faces, generally composed of from five to eight Points, with salient and re-entring Angles flanking one another, every one of its Sides containing from twelve to twenty-five Fathoms.

Straw. For *Straw* is a Word to dismiss Soldiers when they have grounded their Arms, so that they be ready to return to them upon the first firing of a Musket or Beat of Drum.

Subaltern. See *Officer*.

Sub-Brigadier, Sub-Lieutenant, and the like, are Officers appointed for the Ease of the Brigadier, Lieutenant, &c.

Subsistence, Money given to Soldiers for their present Support till the general Pay-Days, when they receive what more is due to them.

Sutler is one that follows a Camp, and sells Provisions to the Soldiers. There are also Sutlers in a Garrison.

Swallow's-Tail. See *Queue-d'Yronde*.

T.

TAIL of the Trenches is the first Work the Besiegers make at the opening of the Trenches, as the Head of the Attack is that carried on towards the Place.

Talus, the Slope allow'd to every Work raised of Earth, that it may stand the faster; and is more or less, according as the Earth is looser or more binding. The Slope of a Rampart or other Work next the Town is call'd the *Inward Talus*; and the *Outward Talus* is the Slope on the Side towards the Country.

Tat-too, a Beat of Drum at Night, to give Soldiers notice to repair to their Quarters in a Town, or to their Tents in a Camp.

Temoins. See *Witnesses*.

Tenaille, an Outwork, whereof there are two Sorts, the Single and the Double. A *Single Tenaille* is a Work, whose Head is form'd by two Faces making one re-entring Angle, and whose Sides are parallel from the Head to the Gorge. The Head of the *Double Tenaille* is form'd by four Sides, which make two Angles inwards, and three Angles salient, and whose Sides likewise run parallel. When the Sides are not parallel, but there is more Breadth at the Head than at the Gorge, the Work is call'd *Queue-d'Yronde*, or *Swallow's-Tail*. — The *Tenaille of a Place* is what is comprehended be-

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—The *Tenaille of a Place* is what is comprehended be-

tween the Points of two neighbouring Bastions. *Tenaille of the Ditch* is a low Work raised in the Middle of it before the Curtin.

Terre Plaine is the Top, Platform, or horizontal Surface of the Rampart, terminated by the Parapet on that Side towards the Country, and by the inner Talus on the Side towards the Place.

Tertiate. To tertiate a Cannon is to try whether it has its due Thickness of Metal in all Parts.

Toise, a Fathom, or six Feet.

Train of Artillery, the great Guns and warlike Stores that belong to an Army in the Field.

Traverse, a Trench with a Parapet, and sometimes two, one on each Side. It is sometimes open, and sometimes cover'd with Planks loaded with Earth. The Word is often taken for a Gallery, and also signifies a Retrenchment, or Line fortified with Fascines, Barrels or Bags of Earth, Gabions, &c.—To *traverse*, in Gunnery, signifies to turn or move a Piece of Ordnance, in order to bring it to bear, or lie level with the Mark.

Trench, in general, signifies any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth.

Trenches, call'd also *Lines of Approach*, and *Lines of Attack*, are Works carried on by the Besiegers to approach more securely to the Place attack'd. They are carried on differently according to the Nature of the Ground; for if it be fit to dig, the Trenches are nothing but a Ditch or Way sunk down into the Earth, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged; being eight or ten Feet in Breadth, and six or seven in Depth: But if it be rocky about the Town, the Trenches are only an Elevation of Faggots, Gabions, Woolpacks, Epaulements of Earth brought from a distance, or any thing that may cover the Men.—*Opening the Trenches* is when the Besiegers begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches, which is generally done in the Night-time. To *mount the Trenches* is to go into them upon Duty; and when fresh Men supply the Place of others, it is call'd *relieving the Trenches*.

Troop, a small Body of Horse or Dragoons, the Number not determined, but usually about fifty, under the Command of a Captain.—To *beat the Troop* is meant of the second Beat

Beat of Drum when the Foot are to march, at which they are to repair to their Colours.

Trumpet signifies either the martial Instrument used among the Horse, or the Man that sounds it. There is one belonging to each Troop.

Trunnions, two Pieces of Metal sticking out of the Sides of a Cannon, about the Middle of it, whereby it rests upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

Turnpike. See *Cheval de Frise*.

V.

VAN, or *Van-Guard*, the first Line of an Army drawn up in Order of Battle, which gives the first Charge upon the Enemy. The *Van* is the Front or foremost Part of any Body or Bodies of Men.

Vedette, a Sentinel on horseback, detach'd from the main Body of the Army, to discover and give Notice of the Enemy's Designs.

Utenfils are the Moveables with which a Host is obliged to furnish a Soldier quarter'd with him. They are usually reckon'd a Bed and Bed-Cloaths, a Pot, a Dish, and a Spoon: He is also to have a Place at the Fire, and a Candle.

W.

WARRANT-OFFICER. See *Officer*.
Way of the Rounds. See *Fausse-Braye*.

Well, a Depth which the Miner sinks into the Ground, from whence he carries on Branches or Galleries, either to prepare a Mine, or to find out and disappoint those of the Enemy.

Wheeling is a Motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was. If the Battalion wheels to the Right, the Left Wing moves first, describing the fourth Part of a Circle about the File-Leader on the Right, who is the Center of the Motion, and stirs not off his Ground. If the Wheeling be to the Left, the contrary is perform'd. Squadrons of Horse wheel much after the same manner.

Wings are the two Flanks or Extremes of an Army ranged in Order of Battle. The Cavalry are always posted in the Wings, that is, on the Flanks, or the Right and Left Sides of each Line, to cover the Foot in the Middle.—The two Files which terminate a Battalion, or Squadron on the Right and Left are also call'd *Wings*.

—The

—The Word is likewise used to denote the large Sides of Horn-works, Crown-works, Tenaïlles, and the like Out-works; that is, the Ramparts and Parapets with which they are bounded from their Gorge to the Front.

Winter-Quarters. See *Quarter*.

Witnesses, or *Temoins*, are certain Parcels of Earth left in the Foundation of those Places that are dug down, in order to make a Judgment by them, how many cubical Feet or Fathoms of Earth have been dug out,

Word, or *Watch-Word*, in an Army or Garrison, is some peculiar Word or Sentence, by which the Soldiers know and distinguish one another in the Night, and by which Spies and designing Persons are discover'd. It is also used to prevent Surprizes. The Word is given out in an Army every Night by the General, and in a Garrison by the Governor, or other Officer commanding in chief.

Works is generally understood of the Fortifications about the Body of a Place, as by *Out-works* are meant those without the first Inclosure. The Word is also used to signify the Approaches of the Besiegers, and the several Lines, Trenches, &c. made round a Place, an Army, or the like, for its Security.

Y.

YOUNGER Regiment, or Officer. That Regiment is youngest which was last raised; and that Officer youngest whose Commission is of the latest Date, though he be never so old a Man, or have serv'd never so long in other Capacities. See more of this under the Word *Seniority*.



F I N I S.

